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Happiness.

Do you ask me, love, with fond caress,
What seems to me perfect happiness?
A golden day, and a sapphire sky,
An emerald earth, and you and I
Roaming through woodlands green together
That's happiness in summer weather.

And say 'tis winter; outside the snow,
And inside the fire's warm, cheerful glow;
And we sit by it, cheek touching cheek,
Silent sometimes, and sometimes we speak;
So I find, in summer or winter weather,
Happiness means—to be together.

If a Heart for Thee is Beating.

If a heart for thee is beating,
Use it gently lest it break;
Warm and tender be thy greeting,
'Twill grow fonder for thy sake.
Oh! in sickness or in sorrow,
Let thy care its solace be,
Then 'twill all its gladness borrow
From its sun of hope on thee.

Oh! the heart it is a blessing,
In its freshness and its youth,
Be it thine 'mid thy caressing,
To preserve it in its truth.
'Tis no worldly gem, at pleasure
To be worn or cast aside,
But a firm and priceless treasure,
And more valued when it's tried.

Oh! the heart it is a treasure
Tha' should not be lightly won,
To be thrown aside at pleasure,
When the festive hour is done.
'Tis a jewel that to cherish
Should be still thy constant boast,
For, when all beside it perish,
Will its worth be known the most.

—*Song Echo.*

Story of a Diamond Necklace.

When the Countess Dubarry was in the height of her power, holding in chains a vicious king, Louis XV. ordered for her a necklace of diamonds. Bohmer and Bassenge, the jewelers, hunted the world through for gems worthy to be wrought into a necklace for the favorite of a king. Before the necklace was ready for delivery the king died, and the jewelers found themselves burdened with a heavy debt incurred in purchasing the diamonds.

They made an effort to sell the glittering and costly bauble to the youthful Marie Antoinette, but the queen declined to purchase. The finances of the country did not allow of so great an expenditure on an article which, however beautiful, was by no means necessary to the queen. It was offered to the various European courts, but they were not willing to pay $400,000 for a diamond necklace, however precious the stones might be. For ten years the jewelers persisted in offering the necklace to the queen, until she grew weary of the persecution. Thinking that they saw their opportunity when the dauphin was born, again they appeared at the palace with the necklace, and the king taking it, offered it to the queen, and was astonished at the warmth of her words when she rejected the gift. So the jewelers still had the unlucky necklace on their unwilling hands.

There was a plot brewing which, if successful, would relieve the jewelers of the now obnoxious necklace, but which would not place it within the hands of royalty. It was a plot wonderfully contrived and wonderfully carried out, the chief conspirator, a woman, showing remarkable fertility of resource, uncommon audacity, and great recklessness of consequences.

This woman, the Countess de la Motte, was descended in an irregular way from Henry II. of Valois. The Saint Remi family, however, had been reduced through poverty to the lowest extreme of degradation; and, however their exalted lineage, they had lost all traces of their royal pedigree.

When we are first introduced to the wicked countess she is begging on the roadside with her little sister on her back, she herself a child of tender years. Deserted by her unnatural mother these little ones had to take care of themselves, and perhaps the cunning for which the wily countess was distinguished had been acquired during her vagrant career.

It was a fortunate day for her when, running beside the carriage of the Marchioness de Boulainvilliers, she cried: "Pray take pity on two orphans, descended from Henry II. of Valois, king of France." Such an appeal was likely to attract attention, as it was unusual to see the members of a royal family reduced to such a plight. The marchioness inquired into the girl's story, and finding that her lineage could be traced, even though remotely and irregularly, to a king of France, she sent for the children to her chateau and befriended them. Every educational advantage was given them, and by persistent efforts she had their claim to royal descent acknowledged, and a pension of $160 a year settled on each of the three children—for there was a boy also. The little beggar-girl was now known as Mademoiselle Valois; and after she had completed her education she went to Bar-Sur-Aube, the place of her birth. Here she encountered M. de la Motte, an officer in the gendarmes, and married him.

Even at this early age her moral character was not above suspicion, and it is clear that she was utterly deficient in self-respect and in proper principle. Full of pretense and of ambitious aspirations, she thought that a daughter of the house of Valois should support a certain style. Neither her husband nor herself had the means to keep up a display, or even a moderately genteel appearance, and like many other weak-minded people under similar circumstances, they began to borrow, beg and steal. She now assumed the title of countess and her husband that of count. Fancying that she was kept out of her ancestral estate, she fairly besieged all who she thought could be of service in pushing her claims.

Having been, unfortunately for him, introduced to the Cardinal de Rohan, grand almoner of France, she prepared to secure him in her toils. He was not hard to ensnare. She was not destitute of attractions, was cajoling, flattering, insinuating and without any moral scruples; while he was vain, profligate, and easily duped by women. He was grand almoner of France, and a rich prize for her to grasp.

Resolved to secure her ancestral domains, she was determined to gain access to the queen in order to enlist her sympathies in her cause. But she failed in reaching the presence of Marie Antoinette, notwithstanding her artfully contrived plans. So persistent was she in thrusting her petitions before those in authority that, to get rid of her, the controller general added about $150 to her pension. This, however, was but a drop in the mighty ocean of her wants. Living far beyond her means, burdened with debts, and harrassed in mind, she even contemplated suicide, but concluded to remain on earth awhile longer and battle with grim poverty.

Then it was, when she was having a hand-to-hand fight with penury, when every resource was exhausted, and the wolf could no longer be kept from the door, that her fertile imagination conceived a deed which for cunning and daring has rarely been surpassed. This was a plan to transfer the diamond necklace from the hands of the jewelers into those of her own. Into this audacious plot the highest in the land were to be dragged—the queen and the Cardinal de Rohan, high church dignitary and grand almoner of France. It was a desperate deed, but well planned and well executed.

She first set the report about that she was on terms of intimacy with the queen, and, to give an appearance of reality to her story, she was constantly seen in the vicinity of the palace, as if she had been visiting the queen in her private apartments. She persuaded Cardinal de Rohan that, through her intercessions, Marie Antoinette was ready to receive him again into favor. Owing to his conduct when on a foreign mission, he was in disrepute at the court; and, having spoken disrespectfully of the queen's mother, Maria Theresa, her daughter, the queen of France, refused to countenance him. He felt keenly his position, and eagerly snatched at even the feeble thread this cunning woman held out to him.

She now forged letters which she pretended had been sent to her by the queen, in which she speaks of her forgiveness of the cardinal, and says that the explanations of the Countess de la Motte have placed matters in quite a different light. Delighted at this favorable turn in his affairs, and filled with gratitude to the successful mediator between himself and royalty, he is ready to lavish money and good-will upon her.

She now goes a step farther, and the cardinal receives letters from the queen herself, through the medium of the countess. Through the same medium he sends money to her majesty, at her own request, which is eagerly appropriated by the Countess de la Motte. These letters are written on the same blue bordered paper on which Marie Antoinette usually wrote, and were inscribed by a young man employed for the purpose.

Under the pretense that the queen wishes the cardinal to negotiate with the jewelers for the necklace, he is invited by one of these blue bordered notes to meet Marie Antoinette in the garden of the Tuileries at midnight. To have believed it possible that the queen of France would commit the indiscretion of inviting a man to meet her in such a place at such an hour proves that the vanity of the cardinal was so gigantic that it completely unhallowed up his common sense. A woman, who is not in the plot, but who is a dupe also, is cheated into meeting the cardinal. She is not aware that she is representing the queen, and does not know that it is the cardinal she is meeting. She says but a few words, when the countess, who is keeping watch, hurries her off, fearing that the deception may be discovered by the cardinal. The end has been accomplished, however; the dupe thinks the queen has thus honored him, and he clasps with eager joy the rose-emblem of her favor and forgiveness which she has placed in his hands. Wonderful credulity! He is ready now to perform any act, however silly, at the bidding of the cunning and false daughter of Valois, whose exalted descent did not prevent her being a swindler of the worst kind.

She writes, as if from the queen, empowering the cardinal to purchase the necklace. She sends one of her trusted emissaries to the jewelers to suggest to them that, as the Countess de la Motte is in high favor with the queen, she would be likely to persuade her into purchasing the necklace. She was accordingly visited by one of the jewelers, and when the cardinal purchased the necklace they did not recognize him so much in the matter as the queen's so-called friend, the all-persuasive and all-powerful countess. So delighted were the jewelers to get rid of the expensive bauble, and so grateful were they to the countess for her powerful assistance, that they gave a banquet at which she was the honored guest.

When the cardinal was requested, as he thought, by the queen to purchase the necklace, he was told to hand it to the person appointed by her friend, the Countess de la Motte, to receive it. This person was the accomplice who wrote the letters purporting to come from the queen.

Everybody is satisfied. The cardinal that he is able to gratify the queen; the jewelers that they have got rid of the necklace, and the countess that she has secured that which will place her far above the pangs of poverty. A thief, a forger of the queen's name, she stands on a volcano which is liable at any time to destroy her. She does not seem to realize this fact, however, as she gloats over her stolen treasure. The queen, meanwhile, is unconscious of the plot of which she is one of the victims—a plot that is destined to work her woe and even to cast a shadow over her name.

Not the faintest suspicion entered the minds of the cardinal and the jewelers that they had been duped. But why did not the queen wear the necklace she had purchased? There had been public occasions when it would have been most appropriate; when its gorgeous luster would have decked her most becomingly.

The necklace was to be paid for in installments; and when the first was due the countess visited the cardinal and informed him that the queen was compelled to defer payment. The cardinal saw the jewelers, who were not satisfied at the delay. Their creditors were pressing them, and their need of the money was great.

Meeting Mme. Campan, Bohmer, one of the jewelers, told her of the purchase made by the queen. She electrified him by asserting positively that the necklace was not in the queen's possession, and never had been.

The necklace contained 629 diamonds, all of rare beauty and many very large. The De la Mottes, picking it to pieces, prepared to sell the stones. Vilette, the young man who wrote the letters, was sent with some of the diamonds to sell. While thus engaged he was arrested on suspicion of having stolen them, but, as nothing could be proved against him, he was released. The chief conspirator succeeded in disposing of many, and her husband had similar good luck in England.

And now "the winter of her discontent" vanquished, and the countess prepared to live as a daughter of the house of Valois should. She furnished her house in regal style. The hangings to her bed were silver velvet trimmed with gold lace and fringe, and embroidered in gold thread and spangles, and her coverlid was worked in pearls. Her stables were filled with horses; she had fine carriages; silver bells were attached to her horses when she rode out; she had outriders; her coffers glittered with rare jewels, and her attire was worthy of the queen herself. She was now living at her old home, Bar-Sur-Aube—living there like a princess where she had once lived as a beggar child.

But the storm was gathering that was to break upon her, for Mme. Campan had informed the queen of her purchase, made in her name by the Cardinal de Rohan. One day, as arrayed in his pontifical robes he was about to celebrate a church festival in the chapel of Versailles, he was summoned to attend the king in his private cabinet. On being questioned by the king as to who gave him the authority to purchase the necklace for the queen, he replied: "A lady called the Countess de la Motte Valois, who handed me a letter from the queen, and I thought I was performing my duty to her majesty when I undertook this negotiation."

"How, sir," said the queen, "could you believe I should select you, to whom I have not spoken these eight years, to negotiate anything for me, and especially through the mediation of such a woman—a woman, too, whom I do not even know?"

The cardinal evidently thought that the queen was only playing a part in the presence of her husband, and he felt some contempt for her cowardice in trying to screen herself from blame in the transaction. However, he soon became convinced that he had been made a dupe of, and confessing the same, declared his willingness to pay for the necklace. This did not save him from punishment, however, and in spite of his protests, he was arrested in his sacred robes and thrown into the Bastile.

When the guilty countess heard the news of the cardinal's arrest she was at a dinner party at Clairvaux, where the abbot was entertaining some of his friends. She almost fainted, as well she might, and rushed from the table in evident dismay. She was arrested the next morning and carried to the Bastile, while her husband wisely fled to England. The woman, Mme. d'Oliva, who personated the queen in the garden scene, was arrested, as was also the young man Vilette, who wrote the letters purporting to come from the queen.

The audacity of the countess did not desert her on her trial. She put a bold face on the matter and denied everything, trying to make it appear that the cardinal was the guilty party. She was ever ready with the most plausible answers, and even denied the confession of Vilette, saying that he was as innocent as she was herself. She was cool and courageous, never at a loss for an answer under the severest cross-examination, and bore herself proudly through the whole trial, as a daughter of the house of Valois should do, of course. Her assertions of innocence did not save her, however, and she was borne to the conciergerie, where a terrible punishment awaited her.

The cardinal was acquitted, amid the plaudits of the people; but the king demanded him to resign the office of grand almoner and the orders that had been conferred upon him, and to retire to his abbey among the mountains of Auvergne.

Upon the countess deservedly fell the greatest punishment. She had planned the whole affair, the others being her dupes and instruments. When her sentence was read to her she went into convulsions. She was to be whipped and branded on both shoulders with the word "voleuse"—thief. She was not the person to submit quietly to an infliction like this. She screamed and struggled violently when the hot iron was applied to her tender flesh. Never did the shoulders of a Valois suffer as did those of this degenerate "orphan, descended from Henry II. of Valois, king of France." Amid her cries and imprecations the painful sentence was executed, and thus branded she was thrown into a coach and driven to the Salpetriere, a prison for the lowest women.

Through the connivance of outside parties she effected her escape, and joined her husband in England. They still had some of the diamonds in their possession, and these they continued to sell as their exigencies required. Her day for doing harm was not yet over, and she employed her pen in writing an account of the affair of the diamond necklace. Her narrative, which was as false as herself, was scattered far and wide; and her terrible slanders against the queen, strange to say, found believers. The last glimpse we catch of this audacious creature is when she jumps from a window in London to avoid the creditors who are pursuing her. So badly was she injured by her flight that she died in a few weeks, aged thirty-four years.

"The evil men do lives after them," says the bard—a saying verified in the case of the countess. The slanders she had raised against the queen, and the dubious position in which she had placed her with regard to the cardinal, were shadows which always darkened the pathway of Marie Antoinette. There were those who persisted in believing her as guilty as they wished her, and her enemies were only too glad to have a subject of reproach like this.

Diamonds have often worked woe, but never did they work such woe as this diamond necklace accomplished. Where are they flashing now? Who can tell? The king who ordered them died most miserably; the woman for whom they were ordered, the base Dubarry, was carried shrieking to the guillotine; the lovely queen whose name was used in the plot, bowed with heavy sorrows, shared the fate of Dubarry, and the creature who originated the whole matter died a tragic death, her white shoulders bearing the sign and seal of her infamy. Truly, these gems of history are also the gems of tragedy. —*Demorest's Magazine.*

The Secret Order of the Zunis.

Mr. Francis H. Cushing, the young ethnologist, who was sent out by the Smithsonian Institution to study the inner life of the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, had some strange adventures recently when he was initiated into the secret order of the Zunis. Having secured a scalp—a necessary perquisite—in the war with the Apaches, he presented himself to the council of Zuni warriors, and like Othello, though with a different purpose and to a different audience, told the story of his valor in war. After much persuasion on his part he was finally accepted as a suitable candidate and ceremonies began. He was taken to the burying-ground, where a sham fight, with prayers and songs interspersed, ensued. Carrying a pole on which was the scalp, he then marched at the head of the yelling band of Indians to some gardens, where the pole was stuck in the ground. Then until evening he had the pleasure of sitting motionless on an ant-hill filled with ants, which doubtless made the most of their unexpected opportunity. After further prayers and other ceremonies he was formally taken into the order. Then followed a march around the town. A score or more of dogs were killed to give variety to the day's festivities, and the young fellow was hurt ried off to be baptized as "a child of the parrots" and "a son of the eagle." For the next four days he was locked up without "fire, meat, oil or tobacco," being forbidden to see any one. Nor was this all. For the ensuing twelve days the ceremonies of this mystic order were continued; and of them he writes to a friend in Boston. "Fresh in my memory as they are, they seem to me the grandest, most interesting, weird and terrible experiences and days my life has ever seen, and open up the subdepths of meaning to my researches in Zuni." If, as he says, this was the least wonderful part of his experience he will return from the land of the Pueblos with a narrative of striking interest, and with much valuable information regarding the descendants of the Montezumas.

The only place where cremation seems to be thoroughly established is Milan, where about 150 bodies have been burnt since the crematory was built—scarcely a year.

SUNDAY READING.

Religious News and Notes.

In the last ten years the number of churches in Chicago has increased from 156 to 218.

There is a congregation of colored Catholics in Marion county, Ky., with 179 communicants.

The members of the Presbyterian congregation of the Rev. A. B. Mackay, Montreal, have given, the past year, $140,000 for theological education.

The Episcopal diocese of Pittsburg reports forty-eight clergy, seventy-four churches and chapels, and 5,838 communicants. The confirmations during the year were 416.

It is said that boys and girls who have walked a distance of eighty or ninety miles to attend the Telugu Baptist schools in India have been regretfully turned away for lack of accommodation.

The Lutherans are very strong in Missouri. They have 630 ministers, 818 congregations and 225 "preaching stations." Last year 18,735 children were baptized, and 8,380 were confirmed.

The Free Baptists of New Brunswick have added 344 communicants and received $25,000 for church purposes during the past year. The increase in communicants during the last ten years has been 3,500.

The Methodist Episcopal church South has eleven mission stations along the Rio Grande and the Mexican border, with sixty-one preaching-places, 447 church members and 373 Sunday-school schools.

The report of the American board shows an increase of seventeen missionaries, 100 preaching-places, 2,500 common school and 300 high school scholars, and more than 2,000 additions to the mission churches.

The California Methodists have begun to raise a "Haven memorial fund" of $10,000 in memory of the late Bishop Haven, who died in Oregon, for perfecting the library, cabinets, etc., of the University of the Pacific.

The fiftieth annual Episcopal Diocesan convention of Alabama reported twenty-seven clergy and 3,615 communicants. The confirmations of the past year number 216 and the baptisms 259. The total of contributions was $47,546.

A Lutheran Ecumenical council is now called for. The *Lutheran Visitor* believes that such a conference would be perhaps one of the greatest meetings ever held, and asserts that, instead of a few million of Calvanists or Armenians, it would represent 50,000,000 Lutherans from all quarters of the globe.

Fish as Food.

A doctor writes in *Good Words*, an English magazine, as follows: Pound for pound fish is fully as nutritious as butcher's meat. It may not seem so satisfying, but that is because the sense of satisfaction which we experience in eating is the result of supplying the stomach with food and in no direct or immediate way related to the nourishment of the organism as a whole. Very few of the solid substances we eat are digested, even so far as the stomach is concerned, in less than an hour, and nutrition cannot commence until after digestion has proceeded for some time. It follows that the feeling of satisfaction produced by solid food during a meal must be due to the appeasing of those cravings which are set up in the stomach rather than the supply of the needs of the system. Inasmuch as butchers' meat is less easy of digestion than fish, and it gives the stomach more to do, it is easy to see why it seems, at the moment, more satisfying.

Looking to the ultimate purpose of nutrition fish is the better kind of food; it is more readily and completely reduced in the stomach, and it nourishes the organism more thoroughly, and with less physical inconvenience, than the flesh of warm-blooded animals. A common error in regard to the use of fish is the failure to recognize that there are two distinct classes of this staple, looked at as food. In one class, which may be represented by the mackerel and the salmon, the oil and fat are distributed through the flesh, while in the other, of which the cod and whiting may be taken as examples, the oil and fat are found almost exclusively in the internal organs, notably the liver. Now the oil and fat are necessary, and if the fish is not cooked and eaten whole, or nearly so, these most important parts are wasted. In cleaning fish, as little as possible should be removed. This is a point of the highest practical moment.

Fishmongers and cooks need to be instructed afresh on the subject. To omit any portion of the liver of a cod in preparing the fish for the table is to throw away a great delicacy. A cod's liver properly dressed is a dish for a gourmet. It is inexplicable how anything so nauseous as the "codliver oil" of the chemist and druggist can be prepared from anything so nice as the liver of cod. Housekeepers and those who purvey for the table should take care that nothing edible in a fish is sacrificed. For cooking purposes it may be assumed that fish is not only good food, but food of the best description; well able to supply the needs of the system, and particularly easy of digestion. It is equally serviceable for the weak as for the robust, the young as the old.

The Mysterious.

He is a man with a light beaver overcoat on. He drives a white horse and a top buggy, and all of a sudden he stops in the middle of the street and looks fixedly at his horse. In two minutes fifty people line the curbstone.

"What's the matter?"

"Balky."

A man steps out to seize the bridle and start the horse, but the driver shakes his head and motions him away.

"I'll bet he's an ugly brute."

"Of course he is. Look at that wicked eye of his!"

The crowd has now increased by fifty, and several vehicles have stopped.

"Anybody hurt?"

"No; balky horse."

"Why doesn't some one whisper in his ear?"

Four men stepped out to give advice, but they are hastily motioned back, and a livery stable man in the crowd observes:

"If that horse doesn't kill two or three men here I shall be much mistaken."

Three minutes more and the crowd numbers 200. The man with the gray horse looks up and down the street, braces his feet, takes a firm grip on the lines, and softly says:

"Come, Peter."

And Peter drops his head, dangles his ears and moves off as slowly and softly as a river of grease.

"What was it?" calls a man who has run four blocks and is puffing like a whale.

But there is no one to answer him. The crowd has dissolved like a handful of sugar in a barrel of water. It is very mysterious, and the crowd doesn't enjoy the climax at all.—*Detroit Free Press.*

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Electric power is now used in Germany to deliver coal at the entrance of mines.

One reason that compound fractures are so dangerous is that the air, bringing with it putrefying germs, gains access to the wound.

After much disputation astronomers have come to the conclusion that the nebula in the Pleiades has no real existence. The effect is due to the glare produced by the bright stars near the field of vision.

Resonance in public halls can be modified or prevented by stretching wires across the ceiling, so that the vibrations are absorbed, conveyed from one wire to another, and spread over the building.

At the late archæological congress, held at Tiflis, Professor Samokvasoff gave an account of his discoveries in the graves near Pyatigorst. He excavated about 200 places of interment belonging to the stone, bronze and iron periods. In the larger graves implements were found with stone ones. As there were in these graves, besides the bones of sheep, several split human bones not belonging to skeletons, he inferred that during the bronze period the people in that part of the Caucasus were man-eaters.

A Curious Machine.

There are but four fishing-hook manufactories in the United States, and of these three are located in Brooklyn, the fourth being in New Haven, Conn. In the largest of the Brooklyn establishments can be seen one of the most ingenious and complicated machines in existence, which performs about ten different operations, turning out complete fish-hooks from plain cast-steel wire in larger quantities daily than twenty skillful workmen could make by hand. There are only two machines of the kind in the world, and both are owned by the house in question, for which the machine was devised by the inventor, Dr. Crosby, now deceased. The firm paid a very large sum for the invention and for the patent rights, which it now holds exclusively.

Until recently this machine was operated privately, and no one was allowed to see it work. The machine consists of two distinct divisions, each operated independently of the other by separate gear, yet which must work together in perfect harmony. The wire is uncoiled from a large wheel, and at the same time straightened by a series of revolving rollers, after passing through which it is seized for a second by a clutch which holds it in position to be cut off by another knife working at right angles to the others. This plows up with a clean cut a small spur of metal near the end, which is to form the beard or barb of the hook. As yet the point remains perfectly blunt and square, but passing on, it is roughly pointed by a sort of punch into the form of a wedge. At this stage it reaches the other machine, which is at right angles with the first, and is dropped into a groove upon an endless chain, which passes in front of the revolving files by which the hook is to be finished. At the same time the upper end of the wire is seized by an invisible finger and bent into a ring with the rapidity of thought. It is then brought in contact with the six files, one after another. These files are in the form of wheels, each operated by a separate belt from the shaft, and each is of a different degree of fineness, graduated from the rough burr which takes off the wedge, to the little polishing wheel coming last and leaving the point of the hook almost perfectly round. When the hook, finished, but still straight, leaves the last file, a finger pokes it down upon a ratchet, which fits exactly into the barb of the hook and forces it to bend around a projection on a fly-wheel, which gives the hook its proper shape and throws it into a receptacle below.

By this machine about fifty-five hooks a minute are turned out, all ready to be tempered and blued or japanned, or about 33,000 in a day of ten hours. If it were allowed to run continually, more hooks would be turned out than would supply the whole market for a year to come, and more than could be conveniently finished and packed. The production could be increased to over sixty a minute, but so high a running rate damages the files and the finish of the hooks is not as good. The waste in defective hooks is only about five per cent. Every hook, before being tempered, is examined singly, and if imperfect is rejected. Only the large hooks, and those for which there is most demand, are made by the machine, which can be adjusted so as to make three different sizes. There is most demand for large trawl hooks for cod fishing, which are sold to fishermen by the barrel, as a good-sized trawl contains thousands of hooks.

Cases of Leprosy in Louisiana.

A writer for the Morgan City (La.,) *Review*, who has lately visited the Bayou Lafourche, says:

As a companion and myself approached a house below the Cut-off he told me the entire family were afflicted with leprosy. I saw a man hobble out with a half sack of rice on his bent shoulders; he was followed by three little children. There was a trading-boat coming up the bayou at the time, and so we stopped at the fence, my companion exchanging a few remarks in French with the unfortunate. One excellent quality about this poor man and his children was the lack of that everlasting trait of the Cadian "hand-shaking." He didn't rush up to us and hold out his whole arm, like a Hindoo would, until something happened to lower it, but, instead, he went on jolting his rice down into his sack, and now and then casting fugitive glances over to where we stood at the fence, beside our horses. When the trading boat tied up to the bank he went on board with his children and we followed. This man had what is called elephantiasis, his legs and feet were horribly swollen, and were incased in large, shapeless canvas coverings—neither shoes nor moccasins. At two isolated, common, hovel-looking dwellings my companion pointed and said:

"There is leprosy in there." But the houses were closed up; doubtless the inmates were out in their little rice patches, and so we rode on.

"I've heard that sometimes these poor creatures hail the trading boats for something to eat or to trade with them, and they 'pass by on the other side;' is this true?"

"You have seen how that family was treated above here. No trading-boat shuns them, except the trader is that of provisions, or has a full return of freight; then he don't stop for anybody."

"Do any of the children of these lepers attend the public schools?"

"No. Though these lepers keep to themselves, they are all known. One of the children of a leper down here tried to attend school last year, but the pupils all left immediately."

Girls of fourteen are sent by Mormon missionaries from Sweden to Utah.

Curious Facts About Gunshot Wounds.

Marvelously fortunate escapes from gunshot injuries have been recorded. Bullets have been known to rebound or glance off the skin, leaving only a dent, probably from the oblique direction in which they struck; a spent ball strikes a rib and drops out again, or carries in a portion of clothing before it, rendering it easy to withdraw. Sir Astley Cooper relates two extraordinary instances, in one of which a bullet moving with full velocity entered the side, and, coming in contact with a rib, was deflected from its course, and ran round under the skin to the opposite side of the body. In the other the bullet struck one temple, passed over the head under the scalp to the other, and never penetrated the skull at all.

The following case occurred in the practice of an eminent surgeon, whose pupil I was. A man was brought to him who had shot himself in the side of the head with a pistol with suicidal intent. He was said to have held the weapon only an inch or two from his ear, and the extensive burning and laceration of the skin bore evidence to the truth of this statement; there was a ragged bullet-hole; nevertheless, no fracture of the bone could be detected, and there was an entire absence of "head symptoms"—that is, those indications which point to some lesion of the brain. So he was put to bed and kept quiet, without any treatment at all beyond simple local applications, carefully watched the while for any untoward manifestations that might develop themselves. But nothing came of it, and in a week or two the man was nearly well. Then, for the first time, he complained of a pain and stiffness in the cheek, which, being examined, showed signs of an impending abscess. This formed and was opened in due course, when out dropped the bullet! Now, how was this to be accounted for? At the side of the head is an arch of bone, known technically as the zygoma; it may be seen in the skulls of animals, and serves to protect and strengthen the hinge of the jaw, as it were. The bullet, meeting the sharp upper edge of this arch—there was a mark on the bullet caused probably by the bone—was turned suddenly downward at right angles, and lodged in the thick muscles of the upper part of the cheek. But this would never have occurred if a great disproportion had not existed between the caliber of the pistol-barrel—an old-fashioned cavalry blunderbuss—and the size of the ball, which allowed much of the powder's force to be expended around it.

It is a well-known fact that bullets, coins and other metallic objects will occasionally remain impacted in the flesh for years, without giving rise to any irritation or annoyance. In a case which came under my notice in London several years since, a ball had undoubtedly passed into the chest, and is undoubtedly there to this day; yet the patient recovered without any bad symptoms, and is still alive and well.

Two German students, being in love or in debt, but in any case in despair and wearied of the world, agreed to put an end to their troubles by shooting each other through the heart simultaneously. So much was gathered from a paper signed by both of them, found on their table when the police, alarmed by the double explosion, broke into the room where they lay on the floor, weltering in their blood, one a corpse and the other desperately wounded. But when the latter had recovered sufficiently to speak, he emphatically denied the truth of the allegation that he had murdered his comrade, and stated that, though he had signed the paper, he had repented of his determination at the last moment; not so his friend, however, who, seizing both pistols, had shot him in the breast and killed himself afterward. A verdict of willful murder was returned against him by a coroner's jury; but when he was put upon his trial, after a long and dangerous illness, he was allowed the benefit of the doubt—a decision at which no one will cavil much.

Hennen states that he has seen five cases in which bullets were lodged within the skull and did not prove immediately fatal; Cunninghame speaks of a boy who survived for twenty-four days with the breech of a pistol, weighing nine drachms, in his head, lying on one of the membranes of the brain, and resting against the concavity of the occiput; while Dr. O'Callaghan has recorded the remarkable case of an officer who lived seven years with the breech of a fowling piece, three ounces in weight, lodged in his forehead, and actually supporting the right hemisphere of the brain.—*Chambers' Journal.*

A Surgical Arm.

A Philadelphia surgeon has invented a remarkable machine for the performance of surgical operations. The Philadelphia *Record* thus describes it: It consisted of an upright arm standard about four feet high and a couple of inches in diameter, with a foot treadle and driving wheel at the base. At the top was fastened what may be described as a flexible arm, being a long iron bar, with the shoulder, elbow and wrist made flexible by means of an ingenious arrangement of wheels, enabling every section of it to be moved in any direction at will. Into the wrist part a hand piece was screwed, and at the end of this a small circular saw. An endless cord, attached to the driving wheel, ran up the standard and along the arm, and as the wheel was revolved by the movement of the treadle the circular saw went into motion until it is flying around at the rate of 18,000 revolutions per minute. Instruments at the wrist can be inserted or removed in a moment. Put in circular saws from half an inch to four inches in diameter and the engine is ready for any of the major operations upon the bone. Here is a reciprocating saw which cuts both ways, moving only three-fourths of an inch and making fifteen cuts at each movement, or 30,000 both ways. This will cut the bone instantaneously as smoothly as if done with a plane, and by it resections of every bone in the body can be made. Fix a screw attachment to the handle of the saw, which is fastened into the bone to be cut, holding it firmly to the frame of the saw, and with this the thigh bone can be resected as high up as the upper third, and the end cut off at any angle with the precision of mathematics. Substitute a drill, and with the rapidity of lightning the operating surgeon can have a hole of any size up to a quarter of an inch in any bone lying loose in the tissues, and where a stone in the bladder can be reached within four inches a diamond drill may be used to puncture the stone with numerous holes, which destroy its cohesive powers and enable it to be broken with impunity by the fingers or with weak forceps. Does it become necessary in an operation to shave down a bone, all that is necessary is to attach one of these burrs, and an operation which would take hours to perform with chisel and mallet is accomplished in a few moments.

Sheridan says that an oyster may be crossed in love, and rumor has it that a mosquito was actually mashed last summer on a Long Branch belle.

WISE WORDS.

There is no dignity in idleness.

Impudence is not independence.

Do not be impatient for notoriety.

There is no calamity like ignorance.

This world belongs to the energetic.

Do not despise another because of poverty.

You can be decided without being offensive.

Do not hold the opinion of others in contempt.

It is not so hard to earn money as to spend it well.

Those are the most honorable who are the most useful.

What has been unjustly gained cannot be justly kept.

What has been done amiss should be undone as far as possible.

Men, like bullets, go farthest when they are smoothest.

It is not death that makes the martyr, but the cause.

The reproaches of enemies should quicken us to duty, and not keep us from it.

We know that we must meet to part, but we know not that we part to meet again.

The Terrible Cabbage Habit.

Eight thousand heads of cabbage arrived in this country from Germany one day this week, imported to fill the demand caused by the failure of the cabbage crop in this country. There is no disguising the fact that our people are becoming addicted to the cabbage habit to such an extent that they are unable to shake it off. If they cannot get the wherewithal to slake their fiendish appetite for cabbage at home, they will levy upon foreign countries for a supply. The cabbage habit comes on a man gradually. At first he tries a little raw cabbage, and likes it. He next takes it with vinegar, until his appetite craves something stronger, when he resorts to the deadly saurkraut, and then there is no help for him. From the moment that he places the platter of the fermented saurkraut to his lips he is a changed man. Friends may rally around him and try to get him to turn over a new cabbage leaf, and stifle his appetite, but he is deaf to their entreaties. He laughs at their fears. He even gives cabbage to his children, and instances have been known where whole families, men tottering with age, men in the prime of life, women with babes in arms, and innocent children have all been seen around a table indulging in cabbage in its various forms. Men under the influence of cabbage have been seen walking along the public streets with cabbages concealed in baskets, taking the intoxicating fruit to their once happy homes to be made up into saurkraut. If accused of an intention to convert the cabbage into the kraut that giveth the color and smell to the firkin, they will laugh it off and even admit it. It is time something were done to rescue our neighbors from the demoralizing cabbage habit. Let us form temperance societies to rescue the fallen cabbage consumers, and cause happiness where now is gloom and the smell of kraut. Let us go among the cabbage eaters and beg them not to look upon the cabbage while it is red, or white, but take an oath to abstain from it. Let us nominate an anti-cabbage ticket for State officers, composed of men who have indulged in cabbage to excess and been reformed, and snatched like brands from the burning, and let us go before the people on a platform that denounces the practice of eating cabbage, and calls any man that likes cabbage a horse thief and a villain. Think of it. Men are being cut off every day, with their faculties impaired, and their skins full of cabbage. No one is safe as long as the cabbage eater is allowed to go about, holding office and drawing salaries. Let us work while the day lasts, in this cabbage reform, and pay our salaries out of the collections taken up. The country is in danger as long as the growth of cabbages is not prohibited by law.—*Peck's Sun.*

Feasting in Fiji.

The taro is of a bluish-gray color, and both in appearance and consistency resembles mottled soap. As its name suggests (*Arum esculentum*) its leaves are like those of our own arum greatly magnified, while those of the yam are like a very rich convolvulus, as is, also, its habit of growth. A great many varieties are cultivated, including one the root of which is throughout of a vivid mauve. The sweet potato is also in common use, and bread-fruit and bananas are abundant. The favorite method of preparing the latter is to wrap them up in a large leaf and bury them till they ferment. The stench when the leaf is dug up is simply intolerable to the uneducated nose of the foreigner, but the Fijian inhales it with delight, therein scenting the *mandrat* (bread) and puddings in which his soul delights. These puddings are sometimes made on a gigantic scale on the occasion of any great gathering of the tribes. We were told of one that measured twenty feet in circumference, and on the same occasion there was a dish of green leaves prepared ten feet long by five wide, whereon were piled turtles and pigs, roasted whole; also a wall of cooked fish five feet high and twenty feet long. Certainly the masses of food accumulated on these great days beat everything we have heard of ancient Scottish funeral feasts. Mr. Calvert describes one festival at which he was present where there were fifteen tons of sweet pudding, seventy turtles, fifty tons of cooked yams and taro (besides two hundred tons which were judiciously reserved), and as much yangona-root as would have filled five carts. The mode of laying the table on these occasions is peculiar. All food is arranged in heaps; a layer of cocoanut as foundation, then baked yams and taro; next the gigantic puddings on green banana leaves, the whole surrounded by pigs and turtles. These are roasted whole in huge ovens, or rather pits in the ground, perhaps ten feet deep and twenty in diameter, which are first lined with firewood, on which is laid a layer of stones. When these are heated the animals to be roasted are laid on them, with several hot stones inside to secure cooking throughout; then comes a covering of leaves and earth, and the baking process completes itself. When all is ready certain men are told off, who carefully apportion this mass of food among the representatives of the various tribes present, these sub-dividing among themselves, and great is the need for punctilious observance of all ceremonies and points of etiquette, as the smallest breach thereof would inevitably be noted, and involve certain revenge—or rather would have done so before the people became Christians.—*Good Words.*

It is estimated that the millers of Minneapolis, Minn., will need for consumption this year, 38,000,000 bushels of wheat.

THE FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Farm and Garden Notes.

Manures containing ammonia must not be mixed with alkaline ashes, else some of the ammonia will be lost.

Pumpkins are excellent for hogs. They are a sovereign remedy for intestinal parasites. They are just what swine need to make them healthy. They will be relished.

One dollar's worth of food when the cow is dry is worth $1.50 worth after she comes in. An animal in poor condition cannot digest as much food as an animal in good condition.

A New York doctor declares that horses ought to be treated to fruit and sugar now and then, and he agrees with Rev. Mr. Spurgeon that above all, one day's rest in seven is important for them.

Pumpkin seeds act as a diuretic on cattle. Cows in milk should never have access to them. Before pumpkins are fed the seeds should always be removed, for they decrease the flow of milk very rapidly.

Petroleum is an excellent preservative of exposed woodwork and tools. It penetrates the pores and repays its cost many times over. It is good for all farm buildings, gates, tools and rustic work, and is very cheap.

The objection to horses with white feet, though mostly considered a mere caprice, is reasonable enough, for white hoofs are more brittle than black ones, and are much more liable to break and contract than those of a dark color.

Mr. Harris Lewis, examining once a sample of milk drawn from an unclean udder, by a dirty man in a foul stable, remarked that there was a little too much manure to be called pure milk, and not quite enough for a good fertilizer.

Even when damaged wheat is considered unfit for stock it may be used with profit in the poultry yard. There is no food so favorable to egg production, and at $2 a bushel it will pay to feed it in moderation to laying hens

The Centre Reporter.

REED KURTZ ..... EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, PA., Dec. 1, 1881.

Honest John Sherman is soon to pick another nice plum. A bill is to be introduced as soon as Congress meets providing for the purchase of Senator Sherman's property, on the north boundary of the city, and the erection thereon of a handsome Executive Mansion. Four million dollars will buy the fifty acres and build the house projected.

Postmaster General James has brought us in sight of 2-cent postage. Under the operation of his practical economies the deficiencies in the next fiscal year will be under $1,000,000. Bad management and wholesale thefts under the Hayes regime brought the annual deficiency up to $4,000,000. It is a thousand pities that Mr. James cannot be kept at the head of his department.

James A. Beaver for Governor, Senator W. T. Davies, of Bedford, for Lieutenant Governor, Ex-Attorney General George Lear, of Bucks, for Judge of the Supreme Court and Senator John M. Greer, of Butler, for Secretary of Internal Affairs is a ticket proposed for the consideration for the next Republican State Convention which is meeting with considerable favor among the faithful.

Let dishonest election officers take notice—in Philadelphia, on 24 ult., in the case of William Coates, Judge; Thomas McKane, Minority Inspector, and Frank Eheiman, his clerk—charged with making a false return of votes cast for Mayor King at the last February election—the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty as to Coats and Eheiman and guilty as to McKane, with a recommendation to mercy. McKane was then sentenced to imprisonment for nine months, to pay a fine of $100 and to be disqualified from holding any office of honor, trust or profit under or voting in this Commonwealth for seven years.

Mr. Francis H Cushing, the young ethnologist who was sent out by the Smithsonian institution to study the inner life of the Pueblo Indians, of New Mexico, had some strange adventures recently when he was initiated into the secret order of the Zunis. Having secured a scalp—a necessary prerequisite—in the war of the Apaches, he presented himself to the counsel of Zuni warriors, and like Othello, thought with a different purpose and a different audience, told the story of his vallor in war. After such persuasion on his part he was finally accepted as a suitable candidate, and the ceremonies began. He was taken to a burying-ground, where a sham fight, with prayers and song interspersed, ensued. Carrying a pole, on which was the scalp, he then marched at the head of the yelling band of Indians to some gardens, where the pole was stuck in the ground. Then until evening he had the pleasure of sitting motionless on an ant-hill filled with ants, which doubtless made the most of their unexpected opportunity. After further prayers and ceremonies he was formally taken into the order. Then followed a march around town. A score or more dogs were killed to give variety to the day's festivities, and the young fellow was hurried off to be baptized as "a child of the parots" and "a son of the eagles." For the next four days he was locked up without "fire, meat, oil or tobacco," being forbidden to see any one. Nor was this all. For the twelve ensuing days the ceremonies of this mystic order were continued, and of them he writes to a friend in Boston: "Fresh in my memory as they are, they seem to be the grandest, most interesting, weird, and terribly experienced days my life have ever seen, and open up the subdepths of meaning to my researches in Zuni." If, as he says, this was the least wonderful part of his experience, he will return from the land of the Peublos with a narative of striking interest, and with much valuable information regarding the decendants of the Montezumas.

The Washington *Gazette* brings some heavy charges against John Sherman who, it appears has been engaged in the meanest kind of robbery. But we are not surprised at this from the man who piloted Eliza Pinkston, the negres, into perjury during the presidential steal. The *Gazette* adds to its charges that Government workmen were employed upon Mr. Sherman's new house while he was Secretary, and that he also managed to have it furnished at public expense. The *Gazette's* informant says, referring to the house: "When it was finished the next business requiring the attention of its Treasury Secretary owner was the furnishing. The problem to the solution of which he addressed himself was how to furnish the house without personal cost. Supervising Architect Hill and the Treasury Department Contingent Fund constituted his conclusion. Hill detailed an employee of his office to go to New York city and select the furniture Sherman desired, and it was paid for out of the Contingent Fund of the Treasury Department. The money so illegally disbursed was charged to the purchase of furniture for public buildings. The amount was in the neighborhood of $7,500, a mere trifle to a country containing so many taxpayers as does the United States. I purposely withhold the more minute details of this little operation at the country's expense in order to draw out the ex-Secretary and the present Supervising Architect. This matter should seem to them as worthy of denial as the work of Mr. W. Paul Brown, and it may partialy explain the ex-Secretary's anxiety to have the first-approaching Senate investigation go so far back into the past of Treasury Department Contingent Fund disbursement. Witness to this can be produced."

There are a dozen names proposed for the republican machine nomination for governor, but that of Cameron's is not among them. Why is this? Never yet did the people of this state have the poor privilege of voting for or against a Cameron. This is strange, and we think that it is about time that a Cameron be brought directly before the people for their suffrages. This thing of giving the Camerons places by appointment has got to be monotonous, therefore we say, trot out Don for governor.

Don't worry any longer with pain; take Peruna.

Arthur does not feel so bad after all since he became President.

—You can rig up for Christmas and New Years, all, men and boys, and be decently clad, and feel glad with the rest of humanity, by getting a suit at the Philad. Branch. Just think: You can get a suit for $3, for $4, for $5, for $6, for 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 or 15 dollars, or even up to $30—any price to suit your pocket book and leave some change in it for other things.

THE OUT-PUT OF CLEARFILD COAL.

The Oceola *Reveille* furnishes some interesting facts relative to the coal production of Clearfield county. It says:

The shipment of coal from this region, from the first of January, 1881, up to the 19 Nov., according to the Railroad Company's scales at Tyrone, amount to two millions eighteen hundred thousand three hundred and thirty-one tons, with eight weeks of the year yet to work on. Since the cars are being sent in more abundantly, it is reasonable that one-half million more will go out by the last of 1881. This is over three-quarters of a million more than has ever gone before, for the same length of time; and more than double some years, since this was considered a coalregion. The wonder now is what it might have been if our shippers could have gotten cars, they having the orders, the coal, the machinery and the labor to have almost doubled it, if not altogether. This amount is only what went over the Tyrone scales, and does not include what coal has been used on this side of Tyrone, on locomotives, at brick kilns, and mills, and for family use, nor the coal which has been shipped from other parts of the county—Bell's Gap and DuBois region, which there is no doubt would reach another million at the very minimum. This would amount to three millions five hundred thousand tons, or ninety-eight million bushels, rating it at twenty-eight bushels to the ton, as they do at Pittsburgh. If there is another county in any of the States in the Union, putting out more coal than Clearfield (for there is very little of the above mentioned, that does not go from Clearfield), we would like to know where it is. The extent of territory from which the 2,018,331 tons have been taken in the last ten months is about four miles by fourteen in extent. The distance from Morrisdale Mines to John Whitehead's upper mine, on the Houtzdale branch, from east to west, is fourteen miles, and from Mapleton to Powelton, north to south, four miles. This is the extreme distance, either way—the average would not be more than two by fourteen miles, if that; but our calculation will be based upon two by fourteen. This would be twenty-eight square miles, and allowing 640 acres to the square mile would make it 17,920 acres, and dividing 17,920 acres into the 2,018,331 tons gone out, makes an average of about 413 tons to the acre of the entire twenty-eight miles. At fifteen cents royalty 2,018,331 tons amount to $302,749.65. At fifty cents per ton for mining, it amounts to $1,009,165.50. At the rate of $1 per ton loaded on cars, it is worth $2,018,331. At $2 per ton, the rate which we estimate the freight to be, to Philadelphia, amounts to $4,036,622; and so we might go on making interesting figures of this kind of some length, but will let this suffice for the present.

General Walker, ex-Superintendent of the Census Bureau, has submitted a statement to the Secretary of the Interior containing some interesting facts concerning the representation in the next House of Representatives. The total population of the State—49,371,340, with the number of Representatives at the present figure, 293—would give one Representative to every 169,090 of population. Upon this basis the following changes in representation would ensue in the Forty-eigth Congress: Arkansas, California, Michigan, Mississippi, South Carolina and West Virginia will each gain one. Minnesota and Nebraska will gain two each. Alabama, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, Ohio, Tennenesse and Vermont would lose one each, Pennsylvania two and New York three. The other States would show no change.

The beauties of boss rule in Philadelphia are now being exposed somewhat. The committee on reforms is discovering some gigantic stealing which is a companion piece to the opperations in New York under boss Tweed. There were fifteen taxclerks engaged in this work of robbery, and it is thought as much as three millions have been stolen. The *Record* of the 25 ult. says:

Additional facts leaked out yesterday regarding the Tax Office thieveries of five years ago. Ex-Clerk Hanel tells how the taxes were stolen, and that fifteen clerks were implicated in the robberies. Hanel says that while in jail his folks were to be provided for, and a fund was raised, but that it was stolen. Hanel figures the total theft at millions—three millions, perhaps.

Millions of taxes stolen by the republican clerks from the Philadelphia tax-office is the latest beauty on board.

In an interview Theodore Hanel, the tax clerk who defaulted in 1877 to the amount of $50,000, described the methods of theft resorted to by the fifteen receiving clerks employed in the tax department. He says he was instructed to falsify his books by the chief clerk, Jacob Cramp, and that he was promised by the tax receiver, Thomas J. Smith, that his family would be cared for while he was in prison, and that a sum of money was raised for him, but was stolen before it reached him. He says the thefts will run up in the millions, perhaps three millions of dollars. Ex-Tax Receiver Smith describes it as a case of blackmail, and asserts his readiness to meet any charges. He says there is nothing new in the information other than it may give names and specifications of robberies which he had called to the attention of Councils and the public at least four years ago, and which he effectually stopped.

Kidney-Wort is nature's remedy for kidney and liver diseases, piles and constipation.

Sediment or mucous in the urine is a sure indication of disease. Take Kidney-Wort.

Torpid liver and kidneys poison the blood. Kidney-Wort revives them and cleanses the system.

Headach, billious attacks, dizziness and loss of appetite are cured by Kidney-Wort See adv.

—Guiteau's trial is now the topic of the day. His lawyer thinks to prove him insane, and one strong proof of Guiteau not being in his right mind will be the fact that the assassin never bought his clothing at the Philad Branch. Any man in his right mind will purchase his clothing where he can get it for the least money, and this is admitted to be at the Philad. Branch.

The pension business seems to get too be a burden for the country, as it bids fair to swallow up all the public funds. The trouble is many are drawing pension not entitled to any, and it is time the government sift out the perjured cases, and save itself from bankruptcy.

Let Don Cameron resign and see whether the next legislature will re-elect him. Or, what would be better, let him run for governor and see whether the people will elect him.

Nobody enjoys the nicest surroundings if in bad health. There are miserable people about to-day to whom a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic would bring more solid comfort than all the doctors they have ever tried. See other column.

THE PROGRESS OF REPUDIATION.

The Repudiators have carried the day in Virginia. Their triumph is due to the open support of the Federal Administration, and to the large amount of money raised in the Northern cities to conquer the prejudices of uncertain voters. The Post Office and the Treasury Departments, with the entire strength of the Internal Revenue Bureau, were used by Mahone in his campaign, as if they were his personal dependencies.

The negao vote was cast nearly solid for the Repudiation ticket, and joined with it were thousands of whites, glad of an opportunity to trample under foot a sacred dept, not a dollar of which can be charged to carpet-bag rule or to military government.

What are the facts of this case? The debt was contracted before the civil war, and it is represented by railroads, canals, turnpikes, institutions for the insane, dumb and deaf, and by universities and colleges founded or endowed. Every department of the State Government recognized it as completely obligatory. After charging three-third of the original debt to West Virginia, as her just portion on separation, Mr. Mahone, in a written speech delivered in Richmond, Feb. 25, 1879, said:

"I would use my best endeavors to secure a vote of the people sanctioning a settlement at 3 per cent for forty-five years, on the basis of $32,977,090.62. I would do so because I believe it to be right."

Recently, in an address before the Union League, Mr. Mahone declared:

"If we carry the Legislature, as we hope to do, we shall adjust the debt on that basis (20,000,000). On the other hand, our enemies assume a debt of $33,000,000—offering to pay $13,000,000 which they do not owe."

The Democrats adjusted the debt with the creditors, under what was known as the McCulloch bill, in a way that imposed no heavy burdens on the State, and saved its credit from dishonor. The Repudiators were not satisfied with that settlement. They rallied their forces in 1879, and carried the State. One of the first acts of the Legislature was to pass the Riddleberger bill, providing as follows:

First—Repudiation of $13,000,000 of the principal. Secondly—Taxation of the bonds, principal and interest. Thirdly—Repeal of the provision making the interest coupons receivable for taxes.

Gov. Holliday, Democrat, vetoed this scheme. The question before the people at the election on the 8th was practically, therefore, whether Repudiation should be sustained or rejected.

Upon that distinct issue the Republican party of the nation and the Federal Administration took Mahone's side, and the result is before the country. The new Legislature will meet on the 6th of December, and it may be confidently assumed that the Riddleberger bill will be again passed, and this time it will be signed by the new Governor, a Repudiator. With a single exception, all the Judges of the Supreme Court will be chosen by this Legislature, so that it will be packed in the interests of Mahone and of Repudiation.

The Republican party is now committed to Repudiation. The Federal Administration, by the steady support and countenance given by the Repudiators, have just elected for the Governor of Virginia a man who long ago made a full profession of his faith in these words:

"As to the full and final payment or liquidation of the present enormous national debt, he that knows the American people and their utter deficiency in the high qualities of truth and integrity, knows that such an expectation is but an idiot's dream.

"For ourselves, we shall rejoice when the crash comes. It is a debt contracted in the prosecution of an infamous and unnecessary war."

The Attorney-General of Virginia also proclaimed publicly after the passage of the Riddleberger bill that he was in favor of "the vigorous application of the principles of readjustment to the national debt."

Is the Republican party prepared for the next step in this career?—*Sun.*

Peterson's Magazine is on our table for November, ahead of all others and better than ever. It leads off with a charming steel engraving after Meyer Von Bremen, 'Half Afraid.' This is followed by one of these double-size, steel fashion-plates, superbly colored, only seen in this unrivaled lady's book. Then comes another engraving, "Lucy Hall," illustrating an exquisitely told love-story; and then some fifty wood-cuts of dresses, patterns in embroidery, &c., &c. There is also a superb colored slipper-pattern, for braiding, in crimson and gold. The principal article is "A Day at Canterbury," which is profusely illustrated, and is of a character very much higher than is usually seen in magazines. The tales and novelets are even better than usual, and "Peterson," as is known, always gives the best. With this number, appears the Prospectus for 1882, when Six Original Novelets will be given, and, in addition, a hundred shorter stories. A series of brilliantly illustrated stories, and articles like "Canterbury," will also appear. Also a Paper Pattern for a Dress, every month. The price of "Peterson" is but Two Dollars A Year, postage free. To clubs, the terms are even lower, via: two copies for $3.50, with a superb engraving (size 20 inches by 16) "Hush, Don't Wake Them," or a handsome Photograph Album, as a premium. Or four copies for $6.50, and an extra copy of the magazine itself as premium. Or five copies for $8 00, with both the extra copy and either the Engraving or Album for premium. For larger clubs, the premiums are even more tempting. Now is the time to get up clubs for 1882. "Peterson" combines more, for a less price, than any other. Specimens are sent, gratis, if written for. Subscribe to nothing until you have seen a copy. Address, Charles J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

"LIES! BIG LIES!"

Not so fast, my friend; for if you would see the strong, healthy, blooming men, women and children that have been raised from beds of sickness, suffering and almost death, by the use of Hop Bitters, you would say, "Truth, glorious truth." See "Truths" in another column.

GUITEAU'S TRIAL.

From the proceedings of 23:

As the reading of the letter was concluded Guiteau again interrupted, saying: "I never got much from my father. He got down on me because I left the community; we could never agree on that miserable, stinking community business. I'm mad every time I think of it. It kept me out of fellowship with my father up to the time of his death."

HIS CAREER IN POLITICS.

Mr. Scoville, resuming, alluded to Guiteau's career as a politician, and drew the conclusion that his intellect was deficient, when this view aroused the prisoner at once, and he began a series of interruptions, protesting against Mr. Scoville's conclusion as false. When reference was made to his running around from one committee room to another, seeking to be employed as a campaign speaker, and his failure to obtain recognition was mentioned, Guiteau shouted angrily, "I wasn't because I had no ability, but I was not known. I had the ideas, but not the reputation. They wanted big guns like General Grant and Senator Conkling—men who would draw."

Then, in direct contradiction to his counsel's declaration to the jury yesterday that Guiteau was a man who never made a joke in his life, he looked up with an amused smile and added: "I presume I'd draw now."

This provoked a general laughter, which was promptly suppressed by the judge, who struggled to suppress a smile upon his own features.

Mr. Scoville continued upon the same line, and criticised Guiteau's speech entitled "Garfield vs. Hancock." It was, he said, a mere jumble of ideas collated from newspapers and from speeches of others. No one but a crazy man would have imagined, as Guiteau did, that this speech possessed any merit.

Guiteau became more and more restless, and in the most excited manner yet shown by him shouted to Mr. Scoville: "I object to your theory on that score, and when you try to make out that I'm a fool I'm down on you. I want you to tell the truth, but you need't try and make me out a fool. I say the Deity inspired me to act and He will take care of it. I want the truth, and that's all there is about it."

Colonel Corkhill arose to protest against the interruptions of the prisoner, when Guiteau waved his hand to him, patronizingly, and said: "Tis not necessary to make any remarks, Colonel just let the matter drop."

Mr. Scoville was willing to agree to any measures that district attorney might suggest to retain the prisoner. Mr. Davidge desired to suggest a way to prevent the outbreaks. He attributed them entirely to Mr. Scoville's course in commenting upon evidence already submitted and his attempt to argue from it a mental infirmity on the part of the prisoner.

Guiteau listened intently and striking his clinched hand upon the table in front of him, exclaimed, "I agree with that all through, and I desire to thank the prosecution, every one of them, for the liberal spirit they have shown. I think Colonel Corkhill made a fine opening. There wasn't any bitterness at all in his speech, and I commend him for it."

The incidents enlivened to a marked degree the morning's proceedings and afforded much amusement to the audience. Guiteau continued to interject his observations upon Mr. Scoville's theory that he (Guiteau) was deficient in intellect, and protested he would not allow his counsel to make him out to be a fool. After a few minutes Guiteau subsided and promised the court that he would keep quiet.

GUITEAU'S DIVORCED WIFE TESTIFIES

I first met Mr. Guiteau, in 1869, when I was sixteen or seventeen years of age. We were married and went to New York to live. Owing to adultery on his part I obtained a divorce in 1874. The divorce was obtained in Brooklyn by friends of mine in Philadelphia. I was not present when the divorce was granted. Mr. Guiteau was present, but made no defense. After the divorce I went to Colorado and was married to Mr. Dunmore in August, 1877, at Boulding, near Leadville.

During the entire time that I lived with Mr. Guiteau I never new or thought anything of insanity ailed him. In fact, I never heard it mentioned by any one. He was always exceedingly particular about many things. He was excitable and irritable but I did not believe he was insane. It is strange that I never heard of his insanity, if such was the case. It is true he was hard to get along with, but I never thought his mind was in any way affected. I did not think him insane when he pawned my trunk and clothing for board and left me to do the best I could for something to eat. The outside world knows nothing about what I passed through and had to suffer. After my experience with him I can't conscientiously say now that he is insane.

He has always had an ungovernable temper or disposition. He was always vain and fond of notoriety, the publication of his name in a newspaper afforded him great delight. Nothing pleased him more than to think the people of the country were talking about him. He was certainly fond of notoriety.

The *World* says the alarming growth of Republican lawlessness at the North is maintained! Two more horrible lynching cases are reported this week. At Durand, Wis., a Republican assemblage, acting as a mob, took Edward Maxwell out of the court-room and hanged him, and then, in its capacity of a coroner's jury, found that "he came to his death by falling from the Court-House steps and breaking his neck." At Athens, Ohio, the Republican population induced Christopher Davis to confess a crime of which he may or may not have been guilty, by pledging him a trial by due legal process, then tied a rope around his neck and threw him over a bridge. Ever the same story of lawlessness and ferocity, though now varied by false pretenses and perjury! To what are these sanguinary occurrances to be attributed, if not to the political convictions of the people in those Republican regions?

—Don't freeze, or permit yourself to take cold for the want of an overcoat when you can get a good, warm coat of Lewins, at the Philad. Branch, dirt cheap. Keep warm and you save expensive doctor bills. Go and price Lewins' overcoats just for mere curiosity to see how low his prices are.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of J. Monroe Taylor. This house has been established nearly 40 years, and their goods are celebrated for purity and strength. We would recommend a trial of their Gold Medal brands to all who desire superior cookery. 6oct4m.

—You don't need to dicker and bargain for a whole day when you wish to buy anything, for the lowest prices are marked on the goods in plain figures. tf. LYON & Co.

How to Increase Your Income.

Just at this season of the year there are, among our readers, those looking for employment for the next six months. We have lately received from L. E. Brown & Co., the well-known manufacturers of specialties for agents to handle, a request to put them in communication with one or more suitable persons in this locality, to act as agents in introducing several of their patent household articles to this community, and after consideration, we ask this method to comply with their request. The firm are manufacturers of a large number of household articles, which they introduce to the public by means of agents, having sometimes as many as 1,000 persons in their employ. The particular articles which they seek to introduce here, at this time, are Brown's Fearless Sifter, generally acknowledged to be the best in the world of which nearly one million were sold during the last year; the Kitchen Queen, the latest and best invention in Coal Oil Lamps, and the only absolutely safe Lamp made; the Centennial Cake and Bake Pan, an article which has a national reputation, and is the delight of every housekeeper; the Half Minute Egg Beater, which always sells at sight; and the new Alto Relievo Bronze Prudie cast of JAMES A. GARFIELD, with memorial frame, the best selling article ever put into the hands of an agent, the best of all the portraits, chromos or steel engravings that have been offered. It is a truer likeness of the martyred hero than any we have ever seen before, and its price brings it within the reach of all. For this county, Messrs. BROWN & CO. desire as many agents as can work advantageously. Any smart, intelligent lady or gentleman can make a fine income in this way. The firm will send to any responsible person FREE who will assume the agency here and go to work, a complete outfit of these goods, to the amount of five dollars. The reputation of this house is first rate; the goods are what they represent them to be. Their terms are liberal, and we advise those looking for genteel, remunerative employment to send to them for further information. Their address is—L. E. BROWN & CO., Liberty St., New York. 27oct 6t

THE INDEPENDENT.

"The foremost religious newspaper of the United States."—THE REV. JOSEPH COOK.

Established in 1848, as an advocate of anti-slavery and of reforms in religion and politics, THE INDEPENDENT at once became a recognized power throughout the country. Its influence has ever since been constantly growing. As it has fought against slavery and for cheap postage, so it will fight against Mormonism, for Civil-Service Reform, and for purity in politics, and general uprightness in all things. It employs the best editorial talent and speaks fearlessly on all subjects. It pays for contributed articles and for editorial services more than double the amount paid by any other weekly newspaper.

It publishes more religious discussions than the religious reviews, more poetry and stories than the popular monthlies, and gives more information than an annual cyclopædia. The long cable dispatches recently published from the great Methodist Council in London are a good illustration of what THE INDEPENDENT is constantly doing. A list of the most prominent religious and philosophical writers, poets, and story writers in the country is the list of the contributors of THE INDEPENDENT. Besides the space set aside for the writers and for editorials, there are twenty-two distinct departments, edited by twenty-two specialists, which include Biblical Research, Sanitary, Legal, Fine Arts, Music, Science, Pebbles, Personalities, Ministerial Register, Hymn Notes, School and College, Literature, Religious Intelligence, Missions, Sunday School, News of the Week, Finance-Commerce, Insurance, Stories, Puzzles, and Agriculture. 32 pages in all

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These reduced prices ($2 per annum in clubs of five or more) are very much lower than any of the standard religious weeklies.

Subscribe with your friends and get the low rate. We offer no premiums.

Contrary to the custom of all the religious newspapers, THE INDEPENDENT will hereafter be stopped at the end of the time for which payment is made.

Send postal card for free specimen copy and judge for yourself. Address,

THE INDEPENDENT,
251 Broadway, New York.

For the REPORTER.

REVIVALS.

The season for holding Revival meetings is again at hand. A few thoughts on the subject of revivals, might, therefore, be in point, at this time. After mature reflection, the writer is prepared to make the following observations on the subject.

1. The word Revival form *Revivo*, means *to live again*, and applies: 1. To christians. 2. To backsliders. 3. To sinners. All these different sort of persons need *to live again*.

2. Revivals may be genuine or spurious. The revival at Sychar in the 4th chapter of John and the Reformation of the Sixteenth Century were genuine revivals. The revival Math. 23. 15 was a spurious one, and, hence, Christ speaks of it as he does, saying: "Woe unto you Scribes and Pharisees! for ye compass sea and land to make one proselyte, and when he is made, you make him twofold more the child of hell than yourselves."

3 What is man's work in bringing about a revival of religion, Ans. To sum up under this head: To use the means of grace, the word of God sacraments, prayer, and in short all measures of salvation—do this diligently, faithfully, earnestly and perseveringly, and this will give us as *good a revival* as any one will need.

4. The New Birth as related to a Revival:

The new birth is itself a revival. Every regeneration constitute a *big* revival. Many revivals *so called* contain no *new* births at all.

5. Man's work after a revival. This consists in an earnest effort to preserve the fruits. To do this the means of salvation must be persistently used; e. g. Prayer-meetings, Sunday school, Bible class, teachers meeting, general reading on religious subjects, &c.

6. The christian's duty in reference to revivals is manifestly this, viz.: To pray as David and Habakkuk did:

Wilt Thou not revive us again; that thy people may rejoice in Thee. O Lord revive thy work in the midst of the year, in the midst of the year make known; in wrath remember mercy.

7. The preaching during a revival is an important particular. What should be its nature and by whom should it be done? It should be of an awakening and arousing character. "The arousement" should be put in; but, then, it should also be doctrinal, that sinners may also know what to do to be saved. It should, therefore, be done by intelligent ministers—ministers who are *intelligent* in the word of God. It don't matter much about other things.

8. God's work in a revival.

This is clearly indicated in the Divine word. Not by might nor by power, but by my *Spirit* saith the Lord. The Spirit of God must enforce the truth, set it home to the heart and render it effectual.

9. What can women do for and in a revival of religion: She can sing and pray, talk and teach *privately*. Woman seems to be more emotional than man, and, hence, some of the best singers and most earnest praying in a revival, is done by the women.

10. The practical evidences showing the genuineness of a revival. Here it is to be observed that regular attendance at God's house and on all the ordinances of the church and good christain conduct, are reliable marks of a genuine work of grace.

11. A revival is *emphatically* the church's *best* state.

12 The advantages of revivals.

1. They correct the practice of admitting unconverted people to the Lord's Table. This is a bad practice. No man should go to the Lord's table until he has made a beginning to do better.

2. They correct saporifice influence of converted ministry.

3. They give the churches spiritual preaching. The ministers get full of faith and the Holy Ghost, they are not apt to stick very close to their manuscript—*live* men will preach *live* sermons.

4. They bring working men and women into the churches.

5. Many aggressive agencies of the church are the products of revivals; e. g. The British For. Bible Society, many education and missionary societies, &c.

This is the writer's analysis of the subject of revivals, from a considerable acquaintance with revival meetings. Some denounce these meetings *in toto* and some lay too much stress on them. An analysis as has been ventured in this communication, may assist us in doing justice to the cause of protracted meetings and revivals.

J. T.

The Hartford *Times* says when President Arthur declared in his letter of acceptance that it was not safe to place the Democrats in power, as it would tend to repudiation at the South, he was applauded. Now that he aids Mahone and Riddleberger, whose underpinning is repudiation; now that he appoints officers to please and strengthen them; and is ready to place Mahone in his Cabinet, some of the Republicans labor hard to smooth over his action, while a good many others look so silently and sourly.

—Goody's Lady's Book for December, is one of the the brightest and best numbers ever issued. It is brimful of good things. The fashion illustrations are superb, and very completely illustrate the prevailing styles in the world of fashion. This is a good time to renew subscriptions. We will furnish our own paper and the Lady's Book for the low price of $3.50 per annum.

Ex-Deputy Delinquent Tax Collector Vandusen, who is a brother-in-law of ex-Receiver Smith, says that it was "a cold day" when the clerks in the Tax Office did not get away with $4000; and that on one day Frank M. Greiner stole $2,500. The names of Jacob M. Cramp, Amos Knight, Willbur Preston and Sam'l B. Eastburn are mixed up with the disclosures.

The nihilists are still after the emperor of Russia, and a number of them were arrested a few days ago for being in a plot to drop dynamite balls into his palace from balloons. This would be fine sport for some ugly king hating nihilist, if he could only navigate his balloon so as to get over the exact spot; but could he succeed in doing this in a month of Sundays?

AN IMPORTANT LAW.—By a recent act of Assembly, which will be found on page 54 of the Pamphlet LAWS for 1881, all borough and township as well as all State and county taxes, are made a first lien on real estate upon which they are levied. The law provides for a lien docket to be kept in the Commissioners' office, and a new set of books will be required for that purpose. In case a judicial sale takes place, the lien docket is to be satisfied before any money is paid to the creditors. Collectors of taxes should inform themselves as to the requirements of the law, so as to guard against the penalties prescribed in the third section.

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$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer yourself or permit your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

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IMPORTANT

To Consumptives

A Gentleman having been so fortunate as to cure his son of Consumption in its worst stages, after being given up to die by the most celebrated physicians desires to make known the cure (which proves successful in every case) to those afflicted with Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Consumption and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, and will send the Recipe, free of charge to all who desire it, if they will forward their address to DANIEL ADEE, 31 Liberty St., New York. 1dec 6m.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING

So is New Year, and agents wanted to make large sums of money for the Holidays, and afterward too should lose no time, but send at once for terms and full particulars of WHEELER'S COMPLETE ANALYSIS OF THE BIBLE. Cheap, Practical, Thorough; 900 pages; over 100 full page illustrations and accurate maps. Handsome, attractive. So arranged chronologically as to make one continuous narrative of thrilling and absorbing interest. Having an immense sale. Absolutely indispensable to every teacher and student of the Bible. The grandest aid possible to the perfect understanding of "God's word." Just the book for Holiday presents. Price $3 50. Outfit with free instructions $1 00. Territory taken up rapidly. THAYER, MERRIAM & CO., (Limited.) 721 Arch St., Philad., Pa. 1 dec 6t

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An early inspection of the same is most respectfully solicited.

Every department is now complete with the Latest Novelties.

We refrain from quotations; but come and see for yourselves!

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The price tells, and everybody Tells the price.

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We shall continue the manufacture of the celebrated *Bee Hive Overall*, and are prepared to supply the trade with any quantity or size desired.

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TO ALL SOLDIERS WHO SERVED WITH REYNOLDS.

Hon. A. G. Curtin, President of the Executive Committee sends out the following circular:

"At a meeting held at the Union League in Philadelphia, on the 1st of July, 1881, the eighteenth anniversary of the death of General John Fulton Reynolds at Gettysburg, it was resolved to form an association to erect an equestrian statue of that heroic soldier. Mr. J. E. Temple subscribed twenty-five thousand dollars. The Grand Army of the Republic, the Society of the Army of the Potomac, the Pennsylvania Reserves, the 3d U. S. Artillery, the 5th and the 14th U. S. Infantry, the Association of Graduates of West Point, the First Corps, the Third Corps, the Eleventh Corps, and Buford's Cavalry Division, and other military and civil organizations, heartily endorsed the proposed monument as a fitting recognition of Reynolds' service. All soldiers who served with Reynolds are invited to contribute according to their means. A dollar from every man who was with Reynolds in his successive commands from the time he left West Point until he fell at Gettysburg, will abundantly provide the sum required. Send whatever you can give, be it much or little; do what you can to secure additional subscriptions, and forward them to J. G. Rosengarten, Treasurer, 532 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, who will promptly acknowledge the receipt."

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, and saves doctor bills; take Peruna.

—We take all kinds of country produce, butter, eggs, lard, potatoes, etc., and give you the goods at cash prices marked inplain figures. LYON & Co. tf

—If you want to furnish your parlor, bedroom, or sitting room handsomely and at the same time avoid the high prices asked by other dealers in furniture, then go to A. J. Brown's furniture rooms, Bellefonte.

—Samuel Sickman, of California, on the Monongahela River, who suddenly disappeared in 1868, reappeared equally as suddenly a few days ago, and read the inscription that had been placed upon a monument to his memory.

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MAN-A-LIN

THE SUN, NEW YORK, 1882.

THE SUN for 1882 will make its fifteenth annual report to the people. Absolutely without fear, favor, or selfish purpose, it has striven to tell the truth about men and measures, about politics and politicians, about business and business men, about markets and the crops, about all that is important for people to know. In the political contests of the year it has been conspicuously successful in its support of the men and principles which the majority of the people approved. Its editorial page has been read by millions, and has had a powerful influence in moulding public opinion. Its news columns have been unrivalled for fullness, accuracy, and enterprise in the presentation of the world's doings. Its market reports have been thorough and trustworthy. Its special departments of literature, science, and agriculture have been unsurpassed.

THE SUN for 1882 will be the same paper that it has been during the past seventeen years. No effort will be spared to make it better than it has been. Its aim will be to tell the truth, to expose all shams and frauds, to fight for the principles which it believes to be right, and to be the friend of the people against all forms of wrong and oppression. Its price will be the same as heretofore, viz.: 50 cents a month, or $6 a year, or, including the Sunday paper, an eight-page sheet of fifty-six columns, the price is 65 cents per month, or $7.70 a year, postage paid.

The Sunday edition of THE SUN is always furnished separately at $1.20 a year, postage paid.

The price of the weekly SUN, eight pages, fifty-six columns, is $1 a year, postage paid. For clubs of ten sending $10 we will send an extra copy free.

Address I. W. ENGLAND,
Publisher of THE SUN, New York City.

This One Foot Rule

may chance to be of service in many homes! It will also serve us if it recalls the rules of OAK HALL, which are:

1st.—We never offer for sale any Clothing but what we believe will give thorough satisfaction to those who wear it.

The Centre Reporter.

SUPPLEMENT.

Centre Hall, Pa., Th'rs Dec. 1, '81

—We do not ask you one price for a suit or dress and give it to your neighbor for less, but we treat you all alike, as all our goods are marked in plain figures and lowest prices for all. Lyon & Co. tf

—Holiday goods at Dinges'. It is the place to buy a nice present for your sister or brother, or for some body else's sister or brother. Holiday goods a specialty for the next few weeks at Dinges' bargain store.

A PENN'A MURDERER IN CUSTODY.

Buffalo, N Y, Nov 21.—Detective W. Y. Lyon, of Reading, Pa., arrived at this city to-day from Cass county, Michigan, having in charge Uriah Moyer, charged with complicity in the murder of J. and Rachel Kintzler, an old couple, at Troxelville, Pa. Three of the conspirators are now under sentence to be hanged December 16 next, and in confessing the crime implicated Uriah Moyer as the one who shot the old man.

We do not bait you on one article and charge you double for the next, but we will sell you all goods right through at bottom prices, which are marked in plain figures. Lyon & Co tf.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

During the year fifty-four national banks were organized and twenty went into voluntary liquidation, leaving 2,136 doing business at the close of the year. No national bank failed during the year. The semi-annual duty accruing from national banks during the year was $8,493,552 55, making the total amount collected since the establishment of the national banking system in 1863, $108,855,021.-90. At the close of the year there was held by the Treasurer in United States bonds $360,505,900 as security for the circulation of national banks and $15,295,-500 as security for public deposits in national bank depositories. During the year $276,899,700 in bonds was deposited for these purposes, and $277,527,350 withdrawn, exceeding by far the transactions of any former year. These changes were chiefly due to the continuance of the five and six per cent. bonds at 3½ per cent. and by the substitution of the continued bonds for four and four and a half per cents.

The United States currency outstanding was $362,589,437.65. There was redeemed $71,069,974 95, making the total redemptions since the first issue of currency, $2,300,141,073 36.

If you want to spend a pleasant and comfortable winter, you have it in your power by purchasing a nice, warm suit of clothes at the Philad. Branch—25 per cent. less than offered elsewhere this side of the Atlantic ocean. A larger assortment of ready made clothing was never before piled up in this county, than Sam'l Lewins can show you.

BUSH HOUSE.
W. R Teller, proprietor, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to country trade. 16juney

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE —
Letters of administration upon the estate of Henrietta Ripka, late of Potter township, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned by the Register of Centre county, he requests all knowing themselves to be indebted to the deceased to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
A. C. RIPKA, Adm'r.
3nov6t. Centre Hall, Pa.

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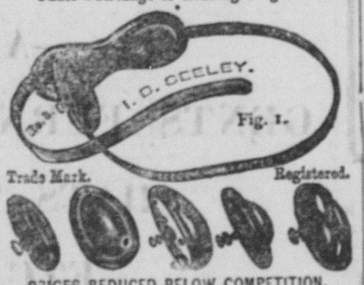

Fig. 1.

Trade Mark. Registered.

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CAUTION.—Beware of *Intriguers* offering second-hand, shop-damaged goods, or *inferior* imitations. Genuine stamped, (spring and strap,) "I. D SEELEY —WARRANTED" Owing to the frequent complaints that *inferior imitations* have been supplied on calls for my Trusses, I give the above notices.

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Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession.
He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. myt-15-

DR. J. W. RHONE. Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High Street, three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa. 27feb tf.

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BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER—in the basement of the bank building. All work done in fashionable style. 1julty

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law. Collections promptly made and special attention given to loose having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages, &c. Office in the law and, north side of the court house. Bellefonte oct22-6tf

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(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)
Receive Deposits,
And Allow Interest,
Discount Notes,
Buy and Sell
Government Securities, Gold & Coupons.
10ap68tf

PENNSVALLEY BANKING CO.
CENTRE HALL, PA
RECEIVE DEPOSITS and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons.
WM. WOLF Pres't WM. B. MINGLE Cashier

DR. G. W. HOSTERMAN,
DENTIST,
Centre Hall. Office at residence on Church street opposite Luth Church. Will give satisfaction in all branches of his profession, ether administered. 14apr.

H. K. HICKS

Has the largest Stock of Hardware,

OILS, PAINTS, GLASS,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Coach and Saddlery Hardware

that is kept by any one dealer in Centre Co., and sold at the most REASONABLE PRICES. He is sole agent for the

Celebrated South Bend Chilled Plow.

that is guaranteed to give satisfaction over 250 NOW IN USE IN CENTRE COUNTY, in less than two years introduction.
21ap

LEWISTOWN Marble & Granite WORKS.

D. R. STRATFORD,
Proprietor, Lewistown, Pa

The undersigned respectfully informs the public of Pennsvalley that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in MARBLE AND GRANITE at

Cheaper Rates Then Elsewhere

Write or call on Clevan Dinges for terms and designs.

I have accepted this agency with the view of introducing the work turned out by the Lewistown Marble & Granite Works

Confident that I can furnish first class work at greatly reduced prices from what has been usually paid; all work warranted and erected on the graves.

Respectfully,
14octly CLEVAN DINGES.
Centre Hall

J. L. SPANGLER, Attorney-at-Law Consultations in English and German. Office in Furst's new building

S. R PEALE H. A. M'KEE
PEALE & M'KEE
Attorneys-at-law.
Office opposite the Court House, Bellefonte, Pa. 15sep tf.

HARDWARE,

Jas. Harris & Co.

ARE SELLING VERY LOW

REAPER SECTIONS and

REAPERS,

And all kinds of Farming Tools,
RAKES, FORKS, SCYTHES,
SPROUT'S HAY FORKS,
ROPE BLOCKS, ETC.,

As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line.

JAS. HARRIS & CO.
Bellefonte.

HENRY BOOZER,

CENTRE HALL,
MANUFACTURER OF
Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Whips, Fly nets and also keeps on hand Collar Nets, etc. Prices low as any where else. All kinds of repairing done. The best stock always kept on hand. All work warranted. A share of the public patronage is solicited. 10oct tf

A RAPID GRASSHOPPER.

A Pennsylvania Locomotive That is to Make Ninety Miles an Hour Between Philadelphia and New York.

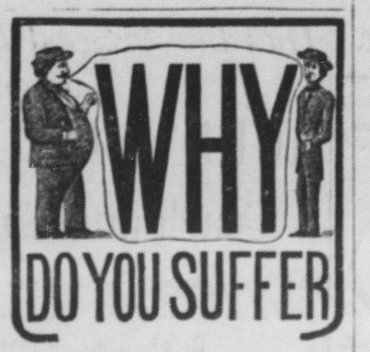
Standing in the "stall" in the round-house of the Pennsylvania railroad, in Jersey City, is an odd looking locomotive bearing the name Fontaine. The engine was constructed for speed, and, although it has not yet made its trial trip, it is expected that it will run at the rate of ninety miles an hour. The machinery instead of being below the medium line of the boiler, is almost entirely above it. There are three pairs of driving-wheels, but only two rest on the rails. The third pair are on top of the boiler directly in front of the cab. These wheels are termed the "main drivers," and the power is communicated to them from the cylinders. The steam chests and cylinders are set at an angle of about 45 degrees, on the sides of the boiler, and the crank rods run up to the "drivers." The lower driving wheels are different sized and are not connected. The rear wheels, which are only 4½ feet in diameter, in the nomenclature of railroad men, are the "ponies." The forward pair are called the "lower drivers," and are double. The main part of each wheel is six feet in diameter. The other part, which is a separate wheel, inasmuch as it does not come in contact with the rail, although in the solid casting, is known as the "friction wheel." It is 4½ feet in diameter, and is supplied with a steel tire the same as the others. The "main drivers" stand upon the "friction wheels" and transmit the motive power to them. The large wheels rolling upon the smaller ones give the speed. There is no gearing whatever. The "main drivers" run in one direction, and turn the "friction wheels" and "lower drivers" in another. In order to prevent the wheels from slipping, and thus losing motion, steam pressure is applied to the main drivers to hold them down upon the wheels beneath. The force can be increased from the simple weight of the wheels to 16 tons at the will of the engineer, who is governed by the length of the train the locomotive may be drawing. The diameter of the truck wheels under the front end of the engine is 40 inches. The usual size is 33 inches. Otherwise the Fontaine does not differ materially from the ordinary locomotive. The whole affair weighs 38 tons. Some engines weigh 50 tons. The cylinders are 17 by 24 inches in dimensions. The amount of steam carried when running is 130 pounds. The passenger engines on most railroads carry 140 pounds. The only striking feature of the Fontaine to the eye is the general appearance. The presence of the extra pair of wheels on top of the boiler has won for it the names "camel" and "grasshopper." While the engine looks strange in comparison with others, it does not appear ill-proportioned. It is gay in paint and embellishments and the smooth brass and iron parts are brightly polished. The engine was invented by Eugene Fontaine, a Frenchman, formerly a locomotive engineer, whose home is in Detroit, Mich. It is the second one built, and was completed abont a month ago. It was constructed at the Grant locomotive works, in Paterson. The first engine is now running on the Canada Southern railroad. In May last it drew two coaches from Amherstburg to St. Thomas, a distance of 111 miles, in 98 minutes. The entire run from Amherstburg to Buffalo, 235 miles, was made in 235 minutes, including stops for coal and water.

WM. A. SANDOE
MERCHANT TAILOR.

Shop in bank building, 2ad floor. Is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, on short notice, and good fits guaranteed, according to the latest styles. A large lot of samples always on hand. Workmen of long experienced in his employ. 1nov y

SCHOOL-TAX.—Notice is hereby given that the school-duplicate is in the hands of the undersigned for 1881. On all tax paid before Dec. 1, there will be 5 per cent deducted. From Dec. 1 to Jan. 1, 1882, the face of duplicate will be required, and on all remaining unpaid after Jan. 1, 1882, there will be an addition of 5 per cent, according to the act of assembly

JOS. M. GILILAND,
20oct2m Treasurer.



With that **COUGH** when there is a remedy at hand so pleasant, so certain and so safe, that the most delicate child may take it without danger. It is called

Green's Comp. syrup of TAR, HONEY and BLOODROOT,

It contains all the virtues of Tar in a concentrated form, combined with the best Expectorant and Anodynes, the whole prepared without the aid of heat, forming the BEST KNOWN REMEDY for all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

Try one bottle and be convinced. Price 50 CENTS per bottle. Manufactured only by

F. POTTS GREEN, Bellefonte, Pa.
For sale by Druggists & Merchants and by
J. D. MURRAY, CENTRE HALL.
6may y

WILSON, McFARLANE & CO.

—0—

HARDWARE — STOVES.

In addition to our extensive stock of FARMERS, BUILDERS & BLACKSMITH supplies, we would call your attention to our stock of

Heating Stoves, Cooks & Ranges,

We would especially suggest in Heating Stoves the
CROWNING GLORY,
FORT ORANGE,
EASTLAKE AND
WELCOME HOME.
In Cooks the REGULATOR PIONEER
In Ranges the VICTOR & APOLLA.
A full assortment of Fire Brick and Grates on hand.

NEW YORK

CLOTHING HOUSE!

WE DESIRE TO ANNOUNCE THAT WE ARE OFFERING THIS SEASON A STOCK OF

MENS',
YOUTHS',
BOYS'
and CHILDRENS

CLOTHING.

—ALSO—

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

HATS, TRUNKS,

ETC., ETC.,

that we are confident will merit your closet attention. Our stock embraces the

—Newest Styles and Designs,—

especially manufactured to meet the requirements of those appreciating

FIRST-CLASS GOODS.

New York Clothing House,

Op Brockerhoff House,

M. ASH Prop., Bellefonte.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

WM. KURTZ.....Associate Editor.

—o:o—

Centre Hall, Pa., Th'rs. Dec. 1 '81

The Race

between our customers and us,

Is Very Exciting.

They carrying away goods in huge bundles—We gettting them, in great boxes.

COME AND SEE THE FUN.

WHITMER & CO

Central Supply Depot,

Spring Mills Pa

PENNSYLVANIA RR.

Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 31, 1881, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

		WESTWRD	
ERIE MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p m
"	"	Harrisburg	4 25 a m
"	"	Sunbury	6 30 a m
"	"	Williamsport	8 40 a m
"	"	Jersey Shore	9 00 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	9 40 a m
"	"	Renovo	11 05 a m
	arr at	Erie	7 40 p m
NIAGARA EX.	leaves	Phila.	8 00 A m
"	"	Harrisburg	12 25 p m
"	"	Sunbury	1 50 a m
"	arrat	Williamsport	3 35 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	4 30 p m
"	"	Renovo	5 45 p m
"	"	Kane	10 05 p m
FAST LINE	leaves	Philadelphia	12 10 pm
"	"	Harrisburg	4 00 p m
"	arr at	Williamsport	8 05 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	9 10 p m
		EASTWARD.	
PACIFIC EX	leaves	Lock Haven	7 50 a m
"	"	Jersey Shore	7 47 a m
"	"	Williamsport	9 05 a m
	arrat	Harrisburg	12 35 p m
"	"	Philadelphia	5 15 p m
DAY EX.	leave	Kane	6 05 a m
"	"	Renovo	12 05 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 15 a m
"	"	Williamsport	12 15 p m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	2 20 p m
ERIE MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	7 05 p m
"	"	Harrisburg	11 35 p m
"	"	Renovo	9 00 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	10 10 p m
"	"	Williamsport	11 30 p m
	arr at	Harrisburg	3 00 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	7 00 a m
FAST LINE	leaves	Williamsport	12 15 a m
	arr at	Harrisburg	3 15 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	7 00 a m

Erie Mail and Fast Line West and Pacific Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre & Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. W. trains north.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with R. P. & A. V. R. R.; at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R.; and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Ex. West, and Day Ex. East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

M. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

L. & T. RAILROAD.

TRAINS LEAVE WESTWARD.

	1	3	5	7
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Montandon	7 00	9 45	2 30	6 40
Lewisburg	ar 7 15	10 00	2 35	7 00
Mifflinburg	8 03	10 51	3 13	
Fowler	9 37		4 39	
Coburn	9 48		5 02	
Spring Mills	10 15		ar 5 20	

TRAINS LEAVE EASTWARD.

	2	4	6	8
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Montandon	ar 8 50	ar 2 20	ar 7 20	ar 10 30
Lewisburg	6 35	9 15	1 05	6 15
Mifflinburg	8 03	12 55	2 40	7 50
Fowler			4 10	
Coburn	6 58		4 00	
Spring Mills	6 30		3 30	

Trains Nos. 1 and 3 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail west for Williamsport.

Nos. 3 and 4 connect with Pacific Express east for Harrisburg, Baltimore, ashington, Pailade lphia and New York.

Nos. 3 and 5 connect with Pacific Express east for Harrisburg, and Niagara Express west for Williamsport.

Nos. 7 and 8 connect with Fast Line west for williamsport and Lock Haven.

No. 8 also connects with Erie Mail east for Harrisburg, Baltimo e, washington, Philadelphia and New Yo k.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—A suitable present for a friend is a nice pair of boots or shoes—a choice stock for the Christmas and Newyear season will be found at Doll & Mingle's, in the Brockerhoff block.

—At the dedication of the Evangelical church, at Aaronsburg, the amount of money subscribed ran over one hundred dollars more than sufficient to pay all debts.

—Wolf is getting on holiday goods, and you need not go from home to buy a suitable present for a friend. New goods for the holiday season will be received every week, until old 1881 has passed away and young 1882 has been ushered in.

—Jerry Stover bought the real property of John Taylor, dec'd, near Farmer's Mills, for $1420.

—Frank Russel, of Kansas, formerly of Aaronsburg, is visiting the folks at Aaronsburg. He will return in course of a few weeks.

We were pleased to have a call from Frank, having spent years of our boyhood with him. He is getting along finely in Kansas, as we learn from him.

—When you purchase furniture of A. J. Brown, at Bellefonte, you get a good article for less money than you pay for sham goods elsewhere. That's just so, and you should never purchase any furniture before you first look in at Brown's, else you run the risk of being "taken in."

—At Coburn station, on Saturday, an engine was run off the siding by a broken rail, and ran into a car loaded with timber. The engine was badly damaged.

"How do you manage," said a lady to her friend, "to appear so happy all the time?" "I always have Parker's Ginger Tonic handy," was the reply, "and thus keep myself and family in good health and spirits." See adv.

—A corps of engineers is about to commence a survey from Bellefonte to Lemont, on the Buffalo Run route, which would be about two miles farther than the route already located. Important interests along the new route would seem to justify its selection.

If you are subject to chills, a certain cure is Peruna. Regulate your bowels with Manalin.

—If you want pure, fresh and unadulterated spices, go to Sechlers, where you can also get any thing in the grocery line, guaranteed to be pure and fresh.

—There are about one dozen applicants for Commissioners' clerk and these keep the newly elected board and other folks in a sweat.

—Harper's Magazine for December, the beginning of the sixty-fourth volume, is a splendid number, and offers its readers an unusually rich and varied entertainment. All the articles are well written, and the engravings are of the highest order and merit. As this number commences a new volume it is a good time to subscribe. Terms, $4 per annum, in advance. Published by Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square, New York.

—Heavy cloakings and coatings, light colored, very low, at Lyon & Co's. tf.

—We are requested to announce that there will be a Festival, for the benefit of the Lutheran church of this place, beginning on Friday evening before Christmas.

—We are informed that Dr. Stem has sold his store at State College to George Hoffer.

—The New York clothing house, opposite the Brockerhoff, will make an important announcement in our next issue. They are selling off cheap.

Every article of goods is marked in plain figures and strictly one price—this is a rule that is not violated at the store of Lyon & Co. tf

—There is to be an enlargement of the Pennsvalley bargain store, C. Dinges, proprietor. This is demanded by an increase of trade, which is induced by the low prices at which all his goods are marked. He keeps a fine assortment of dress goods, ready made clothing, has a special lot of the best overcoats lower than elsewhere, keeps a full line of groceries, and, in short, anything usually kept in a well regulated store. Determined not to be undersold, Dinges offers any article he has low, and some lower, than you pay at Bellefonte or Lewistown. He invites all to call and see for themselves.

—Doll & Mingle never allow their prices for boots and shoes to be marked higher than other stores. They always aim to keep below, hence it is the place to call for a bargain.

—We are informed that in Bald Eagle valley some people are killing their shoats on account of the scarcity of feed.

—It seems queer to have potatoes and corn sent into our county from other states when we always had an abundance of these products to send away, yet such is the fact. Dealers have had car loads of corn shipped here from the west and potatoes from New York We believe this is the first time in the history of our county that the corn and potato crop did not yield enough for home consumption.

—If there is any one season of the year when one should enjoy good living, it is during the holidays—Christmas and New Year. Then get the best table food you can and have a good time. You can get the best of everything, all No. 1, pure and unadulterated at Sechlers, and we will here just give a short list of their bill of fare: Fine confectioneries, canned fruits of all kinds, fine cream cheese, select oysters, large cranberries, fresh lemons, finest French prunes, imperial figs, prunelles, delicious oranges, evaporated dried peaches, paper shell almonds, preserved pears, peaches, citron, plums, and many other first-class groceries, all specially laid in for the approaching holidays. Sechlers sell none but pure and fresh goods.

It is astonishing how many people hawk up and spit out Catarrhal corruptions when there is so little need of it, as Peruna cures it.

—Trash in boots and shoes is a swindle upon the community—Doll & Mingle never deal in trash, but offer you a boot and shoe that they will guarantee.

A Congressman told a friend that he was filled with amazement; and the friend went down to the bar and called for "amazement." If he had been troubled with a cough, the proper thing to call for would have been "Green's Comp. Syrup of Tar, Honey and Bloods root."

—Big rush at Dinges' bargain store. Every one determined to save money, hence the rush to Dinges' store. But he keeps getting new goods fast as the rush carries them off. Go, too, reader and share in the bargains to be had there.

—The largest stock of clothing, overcoats, ulsters, shoes, cashmeres, and dolmans in the largest variety. The best goods, the lowest prices marked on them in plain figures. Strictly one price, and that the lowest and no deviation.

tf. LYON & Co.

—Mrs. Catherine Durst, of the Seven Mountains, was seriously injured, week before last, by a toy pistol in the hands of one of her little boys. The dangerous little plaything was accidentally discharged and the ball striking his mother below the eye, glanced upward and lodged behind that organ. Her sight was not injured but it is feared an effort to remove the ball will ruin the eye.

—Few stores in the county can boast of a better assortment of goods than is found at Wolf's old and reliable stand.

—The borough of Renovo had to pay a Mrs. Finney $700 for injuries received by a bad board walk. Let some of the owners of bad board walks, in Centre Hall, take warning.

—Whenever people want a good article of dress goods, or nice queensware, or pure groceries, they always go to Wolf's old stand for it, and never get disappointed.

—Last week, from Wednesday on, we had a regular spell of winter. It began to sleet on Wednesday, and by Thursday morning the compositors in the Reporter office were able to take the first sleigh ride of the season. Thursday was very stormy and cold, Friday clear but cold, since which it has moderated. Ice had formed on the ponds thick enough for boys to skate on.

Diseased kidneys and costive bowels are prevalent ills. Peruna and Manalin their cure.

—The first snow has come and strange to tell it was just as white as any of last years. This is the beginning of winter —let all take warning and supply themselves with good warm overcoats. The best and at the same time the cheapest overcoats are to be found at the Philad. Branch. Don't forget it; you can save 4 or 5 dollars thereby.

—Dr. Hosterman, dentist, is absent at Rebersburg, on professional business. He will return by Friday, this week.

—We do not ask $10 for a suit when it is only worth $5; but we mark in plain figures and ask no more. LYON & Co. tf

—Mr. Jonathan Royer, of near Centre Hill, is seriously ill, of an abcess.

—If there is any one store in this county that does business exclusively upon the "one price for all" principle, and the lowest price with every article marked, we must accord the praise to the store of Lyon & Co., and we challenge any one to a denial of this fact. This is the only true and honest business principle; others would do wll to pattern after Lyon & Co. tf

—Court commenced on Monday, and there was a large attendance. The day was taken up by argument upon the Harris twp. water case. There will be a large number of commonwealth cases. The following is the trial list for this week:

FIRST WEEK.

John Fillman	vs.	Benj. F. Bitner.
Wm Bethlehem	"	John Peters.
J. Klinger, use of	"	MacManus.
Henry Dutwiler	"	Jos. C. Beirly.
J. H. Williams	"	F. P. Blair.
R. H. Duncan	"	J. B. Leitzel.
Adam Bartges	"	Motz & Myer.
B. W. Shipley	"	A. T. Leathers et al
L. J. Bing	"	A. T. Leathers et al
Anthony Wolf	"	George Swartz.
G. W. Goodring	"	Penna R. R. Co.
Singer M'f'g Co.	"	Thos. McQuillen.

SECOND WEEK.

City of Philad	vs.	Smith, Rhoads & Smith.
E H Myer & Co	"	Samuel Miller.
Geo Potter et ux	"	Mary Armagast et al.
Same	"	Same.
Bradley Childs et al	"	H A Merryman et al.
John I Thompson	"	Sam'l Christ et al.
Isaiah Rider	"	Jas McManus.
Morgan, Hale & Co	"	W A Simpson et al.
Griffith & Wedge	"	Spiglemeyer et al.
Lucinda Spangler	"	S H Kuhns.
Joseph Weaver	"	Penna. R R Co.
J M Wagner use of	"	A Masters.
H T Farnsworth	"	W P Humes.
Jacob Sankey	"	Wm Myer, et al.
Benj. Wheeland	"	Eliza. Mallery et al.
Joseph Baker	"	Jacob C Markle.
Banks & Foster	"	John D Sourbeck.
Elizabeth Bitner	"	J G Sankey, Ex'r.
R I Comley	"	Jos L Neff, et al.
Eliza Ingram's Adm'rs	"	Jos L Neff et al.
J C Harper et al	"	John Hoy.
Jacob Sankey	"	William Myer.
H W Kresmer	"	S Greninger et al.
J C Harper et al	"	John Hoy.
Joseph Ross	"	Michael Runkle.
J Spangler use of	"	Albert Owen.
Samuel Leitzel	"	J B Leitzel.
Millheim B & L A	"	F E Meek et al.
Jonathan Rider	"	Seiler & Billmeyer.
Thomas Lucas	"	Ezekiel Confer.

—In the Harris twp. water case, on Tuesday, a decision was rendered against Stover and others. Tuesday was entirely taken up by a trial relative to the stealing of a promisory note.

—Heretofore it has been difficult to find children's cloaks at moderate prices. They have got them at the Bee Hive. Call and see for yourselves. All goods marked in plain figures.

Savannah, Ga., November 25.—A dispatch from Thomasvill, Ga., says: "The wife and 3-year old daughter of Mr. Clewis were murdered on Thanksgiving day by being knocked in the head. Mr. Clewis, who is a highly respectable and well-to-do farmer, was absent from home at the time. The house was robbed. No clew to the murderers has been discovered.

Ladies' and children's underwear and hosiery, gloves, laces, dress trimmings and many novelties. An immense stock at unparalelled prices at the Bee Hive. Everything marked in plain figures.

—For a good boot or shoe, for a fair honest deal, for a lower price in boots and shoes than any other dealer can offer you, go to Powers & Son, boot and shoe emporium of Centre county. Latest styles, largest assortment and guaranteed goods, always at Powers & Son, Bellefonte.

Excitement in Oil Circles.

Titusville, Pa., November 24.—There is considerable excitement in oil circles of this district on account of an old oil well which in former years produced five barrels per day, starting up afresh and flowing four hundred barrels per day, after having been drilled sixty feet deeper. The well is located near Warren, Pa. A new well, estimated at two hundred barrels, was also struck yesterday on lot 428, Sheffield district. The latter and adjoining territory is owned here.

INTERNATIONAL LESSONS.

LESSON X.—BALAAM,

Sunday, December 4, 1881.

Num. xxiv. 10 19

GOLDEN TEXT.—A double-minded man is unstable in all his ways.—Jas. i. 8.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

10. *Balak* was king of Moab The Moabites were the descendants of Lot and had possession of the mountain region east of the Dead Sea.

Anger against Balaam. Because Balak had called Balaam to curse Israel and instead of that he blessed them.

Smote his hands. This was an expression of great anger or violent rage.

Balaam Corrupter of the people The name Necolaitanes is given in the book of Revelations to such as conform to the idolatrous and licentious practices recommended by Balaam.

11. *Flee to thy place.* Return to thy home. He had come from Mesopotamia, beyond the Euphrates, but appears afterwards to have tarried with the Midianites, in whose overthrow by the Israelites he was found among the slain.

I thought to promote thee. Balak reoffs at Balaam's confidence in Jehovah: as if he had said, "You see how you are rewarded for serving Jehovah; you must go home in disgrace, while I would have done great things for you."

Thus it is that they who appear to be losers by obeying God rather than man, are apt to be rebuked by the wordly-minded as having foolishly thrown away the highest prefered advantages —BUSH

Balak had reference to the promises which he had made to Balaam both by his messengers and also by himself.

12. *Spake I not also?* That "I" is emphatic. Balak had reference to what he had said before, and Balaam refers to what he had also said before; namely to the second deputation of messengers, (ch. xxii. 18)

13. *House full of silver and gold* In this the prophet unconsciously betrayed his true character. He could think of nothing more tempting than a house full of silver and gold.

I cannot go beyond. His will was to curse Israel and win Balk's gold, but a higher power overruled his lips. Rightly did he say "I can not," rather than "I will not," for it was inability rather than voluntary purpose which restrained him.

Of mine own mind Being under a divine prompting, he did not feel at liberty to speak of his own heart.—BUSH.

What the Lord saith. As a prophet he could only speak what God put into his lips. Balak did not give him credit for sincerity, but supposed that as a soothsayer, he could divine as he chose.

14. *Advertise.* Announcer, including advice.

In the latter days. Literally, at the end of days. In the future more or less remote

By the end of days we are to understand the Messianic era in its entire development, until the final completion of the kingdom of God at the return of the Lord to judgment.—KEIL

What this people. He still saw the tents below, goodly in their array; he still saw the rocks, and hills and distant desert; but as his thought glanced from height to height, and from valley to valley, the future fortunes of the nation who dwelt there unfolded themselves in dim succession, revolving round Pisgah is probably the commanding point or peak of Nebo, 4,500 feet in height, commanding the view described in chapter 34.

Land of Moab. The land of Moab (the descendant of Lot, Gen. xix. 37,) was a strip of rich land some 50 miles in length, stretching back from the Jordan 18 or 20 miles.—SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER.

20, 21. *And die . . . because ye transgressed.*—He died, not from old age, or disease; for it is said (chap xxxiv. 7) that "his eye was not dim, nor his natural force abated;" but he died because of his transgression at Meribah.

Even the leader of the people, who talked with God, who was the meekest, most disinterested of all men, who was the greatest man in all history,—even he could not escape the penalty of his sins.

So God showed before the people, all down the ages, how sacred was his law, how earnest he was that men should keep it.

The waters of Meribah-Kadesh. The same as Kadesh, called Meribah (strife) from the striving of the people with God, referred to here.

Sanctified me not. Did not honor God as holy; by their unbeliet, and manner of speaking

52. *Thou shalt see the land* In its broader outlines. Its boundaries were the south country, the Dead Sea, the Mediterranean, the mountains of Lebanon, the river Jordan, and the rich belt of agricultural and pastoral land east of it, "embracing the four great masses of the inheritance on the east, the north, the centre, and the south, with the plain that lay at his feet."—SMITH.

All of which Mr. Tristram saw from the same position. It required no miracle to see it.—JOHNSON.

But thou shalt not go thither. It seems from Deut. iii 23-28, that Moses made earnest entreaties to be pemitted to cross into the promised land, but was denied. God does not always answer our prayers in their letter: he often gives far better things than we ask, as he gave Moses entrance into that paradise of which Canaan was but a faint foreshadowing.—JOHNSON.

Dr. Thompson, who has dwelt more than a quarter of a century amid the scenery of Lebanon, says that he can show "many a Pisgah in Lebanon and Hermon, from which the view is far more extensive" than that on which the eye of Moses rested as he looked abroad from Nebo.—HACKETT.

Moses died in Pisgah, "by the mouth of the Lord," i. e., not from old age, but because God commanded. But we do not wonder that the Jewish rabbis understand it to mean "by the kiss of the Lord." As the father kisses his son, so death came to Moses as a token of his Lord's affection.—TAYLOR.

The statement is explicit that Moses died (xxxiv. 5): the idea that he was translated is a mere fancy. He was 120 years old when he died, and his life was divided into three periods of 40 years each. Moses was buried in a valley over against Beth-peor, i. e., the temple of Baal-peor, a Moabite god (xxxiv. 6.) The town was situated on or near Mount Peor, and close to the valley where the Israelites encamped immediately before descending into the plain of the Jordan (Deut. iii. 29.) It was in this valley, apparently the modern Wady Hesbon, that Moses was buried With this degree the notices of Eusebius and Jerome, who state that Beth-peor lay six miles above Livias, on the road to Heshbon.—PORTER.

The burial was an act of God, perhaps performed by the agency of angels. The rites of sepulture were thus performed by God, in the absence of the Israelites, that the grave might be unknown, and hence unworshipped by a nation over prone to idolatry.

A HEALTAY STATE.

People are constantly changing their homes from East to West and from North to South or *vice versa*, in search of a healthy State. If they would learn to be contented and to use the celebrated Kidney-Wort when sick they would be much better off. The whole system can be kept in a healthy state by this simple but effectual remedy. See large adv.

The Bee-Hive.

The readers of the REPORTER have already been notified of the change of proprietors in the above well known mercantile house—Messrs. Bauland & Newman having sold out to Goldsmith Brothers, of New York, where they also have a large dry-goods house. The new firm have already shown what the Beehive is to be—namely, one of the best dry-goods establishments in the interior of Pennsylvania. They now keep, and always will, a better and finer grade of dress goods than has ever before been laid upon the counters of our stores, and you can select as good an article now at the Beehive as you can in Philadelphia. They will keep every grade of goods so as to be able to accommodate all classes, the rich and the poor, and will at the same time sell at very low prices. Having a large store in New York, the Goldsmith Brothers have an advantage above all others in supplying the Centre county trade with all that is wanted. They occupy two of the largest rooms in Bellefonte. In one room will be found a large assortment of ladies dress goods and other dry-goods heretofore unequalled for quality and assortment in Bellefonte. The other room is set apart for gentlemen's wear, and is likewise far ahead of any other store in this section for quality and assortment. Besides this, they have connected with their stores a tailoring establishment, under the management of one of the best tailors from Philadelphia, where suits will be made to order, and guaranteed to fit, at prices that will meet ones wishes. We advise all to call at the Beehive, they will find Goldsmith Brothers perfect gentlemen, and will see more of the Beehive than can be described here.

—Fresh oysters can be had at Dinges' store. He keeps them regulaly; fresh oysters for 40 cents per qt.

—HASH.—Fine weather again this week. Our landlord, Moyer, is laid up from a severely rheumatic arm. Grove, Wolf & Co. have put up a 40 horse power engine on their Georges valley tract, Joseph Durst, of Mifflinburg, son of Geo. Durst, of our town, is paying his old homa a visit. The REPORTER this week issues its sixth regular supplement, to accommodate its advertising patrons. Sandoe, the tailor, has lots of work. Get your neighbor to subscribe for the REPORTER and he will not regularly borrow yours.

Samuel Crotzer's wash-house near this places, was partly burned down on Tuesday, 29 ult., while they were at dinner.

—Oysters at Dinges'.

—Court is in session, many suits on hand, for trial. People now try their suits at the Philad. Branch, and save much money thereby, and always depart better satisfied. Cheap clothing is what the Philad. Branch boasts about.

—The rush for clothing at the Philad. Branch is one of the remarkable things of Bellefonte; never before was there any thing like it, persons come from adjoining counties to buy. The quality of the goods, the guarantee, and very low price asked by Lewins, are what bring the Philad. Branch its immense trade.

—Madisonburg will have a musical convention, beginning Dec. 26, with a grand concert, Sat. eve, Dec. 31, under the direction of E. F. Smith and Jno. A. Weaver, with Miss Annie E. Fiedler as organist.

—Now is the time to lay in your supply of bed clothing, comfortables, quilts and blankets. The largest stock and lowest prices at the Bee Hive. All goods marked in plain figures.

—D. S. Auman, of Poe valley, shot a wild turkey which weighed 22 pounds. Haas, the Linden Hall, shoemaker, shot one that weighed 24 pounds.

MARINE DISASTERS.

The Steamer Albion Caught in a Gale and Thirty-Two Persons Lost.

Panama, November 16.—The steamer Albion, a small boat built for river traffic but pressed into rougher service, foundered on the 5th ult., off Point Barbacoas. She had scarcely got to sea when a gale sprang up, and in rolling about in the heavy waves she shipped a sea which put out the fires and made the vessel helpless. The boats were few and frail and practically useless. The steamer sank in a few moments, carrying down thirty-two out of forty persons on board. The survivors on reaching the shore walked to Carthagenia.

ANOTHER STEAMER WRECKED.

London, November 24.—The iron ship Culzean while being towed to the Clyde from Dundel was wrecked and seventeen persons were drowned.

HOW THE NIHILISTS ARRANGED TO KILL OR CARRY OFF THE CZAR.

London, November 26.—The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent says: "A report has been received here of an uncuccessful attempt made by the Terrorists against the Czar. The Imperial family have, in consequence decided upon moving at once from Gatchina. From a private source I have received confirmation of this report. The Russian police, without allowing the fact to become known, have made numerous arrests in St. Petersburg, Charkow and Tchernigeff. Among the prisoners are a chief of police of an important provincial city, two daughters of a high state official and two Jewish merchants, besides a number of students and active members of the Nihilist party. The plot was an extraordinary one. It was decided to cause a balloon to ascend near Gatchina, carrying a quantity of dynamite and explosive fire-balls, together appliances to cause the balloon to fall within the palace yard, when it would explode and set the palace on fire. In the confusion it was intended to seize the Czar and his family. The machinery seized shows that everything was in readiness for the execution of the plot.

A RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to one of the greatest newspapers of the age—one that secures the best writers in this country and Europe; regardless of expense; has the best and fullest book reviews of any paper in the country; has able articles on financial subjects; has departments edited by specialists and devoted to Fine Arts, Music, Science, Religious Intelligence, Missions, School and College, News of the Week, Hymn Notes, the Sunday-school, Legal and Sanitary questions, Biblical Research (something that cannot be found in any other newspaper in the United States,) Farm and Garden, Insurance, Weekly Market Reports, etc.—in fact, a newspaper fully suited to the requirements of every family, containing a fund of information which cannot be had in any other shape, and having a wide circulation all over the country and in Europe. We refer to THE INDEPENDENT, of New York. "The largest, the ablest, the best." See advertisement, in another column, and send a postal card for free specimen copy.

NOT A BEVERAGE.

"They are not a beverage, but a medicine, with curative properties of the highest degree, containing no poisonous drugs. They do not tear down an already debilitated system but build it up. One bottle contains more hops, that is, more real hop strength, than a barrel of ordinary beer. Every druggist in Rochester sells them, and the physicians prescribe them."—*Rochester Evening Express on Hop Bitters.*

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, Nov. 28.—Wheat 1.36; corn 66; oats 50. Cattle—prime 6¼@7, good 5½, Sheep extra 5; hogs, good 9 @9½.

Spring Mills Market.

Wheat, $1.25
Rye, 90c
Corn, ears, per bu. 70 c.
Corn, shelled. 75c.
Oats, 40c.
Buckwheat, 50c.
Barley, 80c.
Cloverseed, 4 00 to 4 5.0
Timothy seed, 2.00 to 2.75
Plaster, ground per ton, $10.00
Flour, per bbl $7.00
Butter, 20c.
Tallow, 6c.
Lard, 11.
Ham, 12c.
Shoulders 9c
Bacon or side, 9c
Eggs per doz. 22c
Corrected weekly by I. J. Grenoble.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS,

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS are offered you by the BURLINGTON ROUTE. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue. 26 may 7m

TRADE KIDNEY-WORT MARK

THE ONLY MEDICINE

IN EITHER LIQUID OR DRY FORM

That Acts at the same time on

THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, AND THE KIDNEYS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT

WILL SURELY CURE

KIDNEY DISEASES,

LIVER COMPLAINTS,

PILES, CONSTIPATION, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, AND NERVOUS DISORDERS,

by causing free action of these organs and restoring their power to throw off disease.

Why suffer Billous pains and aches?
Why tormented with Piles, Constipation?
Why frightened over disordered Kidneys?
Why endure nervous or sick headaches?

Use KIDNEY-WORT and rejoice in health.

It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in tin cans one package of which makes six quarts of medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated, for those that cannot readily prepare it.

IT acts with equal efficiency in either form. GET IT OF YOUR DRUGGIST. PRICE, $1.00

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop'rs, (Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

OPENING OF NEW STORE

—BY—

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

—:o:—

On wednesday, November 2d,

We opened our New Store, at

EIGHTH and FILBERT STREETS,

Which Building forms part of the main structure at

EIGHTH and MARKET STREETS,

This addition enables us in many ways to add greatly to the comfort and convenience of our patrons.

The Dress Goods Departments

Now occupy one unbroken line of counters, reaching the entire depth of the Filbert street extension and around to Eighth Street, about 300 feet in length:

Many departments heretofore crowded have had largely increased space assigned them, and all are given more or less additional room by reason of the enlargement.

The only New Department we have added is that of

Notions and Staple Trimmings,

where the thousand and one necessary trifles needed by ladies will be found,

We signalized the opening of the New Store by presenting for public inspection

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT STOCK

—OF—

DRY GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY

that has ever been placed on sale in our city, and by offering in every department of this house

SOME NOTABLE BARGAINS

That cannot fail to enlist the eager attention of buyers.

We invite all our out-of-town friends, when in Philadelphia, to pay a visit of inspection to our enlarged establishment. They will find that in extending our premises to accomodate increasing business we have arranged many things with a view to their especial comfort and convenience, notably among which are the Bureau of information, the system of checking parcels, the Ladies' Parlor, etc.

—o—

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

N. W. Cor. Eighth and Market Sts., S. W. Cor. Eighth and Filbert Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE GREATEST RARGAINS

---AT THE---

PHILAD. BRANCH!

In Ready Made

CLOTHING.

LOWER IN PRICE THAN ANY WHERE IN THE STATE.

BETTER IN QUALITY THAN ANY OTHER STORE YOU CAN FIND. MOST WONDERFUL BARGAINS.

No Shoddy! No Humbug!

When you buy of SAM'L LEWINS,

of the famous

PHILAD. BRANCH.

MARRIED.

On the 13th inst., by Rev E. Stambach, Mr. Chas. Wolf and Miss Emma Hosterman.

DIED.

On 17th inst., in Haines twp, Miss Mary Stover, aged near 57 years.

On 25 Nov., at Woodward, Elizabeth, relict of Jacob Motz, aged 80 years, 1 mo. and 7 days. Her funeral was attended by a large concourse of relatives and friends.

FARM AT PRIVATE SALE. The undersigned offers at private sale, his valuable farm east of Centre Hill, containing 76 ACRES LAND, all clear except about three acres, which is woodland. Thereon erected a 2 story log House, weatherboarded, a Bankbarn, and all necessary outbuildings. A well of good, never failing water at the house, and a fine stream of running water through the farm, and water in every field Also a good Orchard of grafted fruit. About 20 acres of the land is excellent meadow. ORE IN THREE FIELDS of the farm. The farm is under good fences and cultivation, and is the farm formerly owned by Peter Wolf, on the forks of the road leading from Potters Mills to Spring Mills For further information inquire at the premises or John Shannon at Centre Hall.

4ang 4m PHILIP KEMP.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Robert Lee, late of Potter township, deceased, having been duly granted the undersigned, he requests all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the deceased to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them duly authenticated for settlement

JOHN SHANNON, Executor,

J. MONROE TAYLOR

ESTABLISHED 1844.

GOLD MEDAL IS THE BEST

Gold Medal Soda. Gold Medal Saleratus.

Gold Medal Baking Powder, Gold Medal Cream Tartar, Gold Medal Washing Crystal

113 WATER ST., NEW YORK.

Thousands, disgusted with the many poor articles offered in market, are now happy in using J. MONROE TAYLOR'S Gold Medal preparations. They are guaranteed strictly pure and superior to any other in market. Ask your grocer for them, and do not be put off with any others until you have given them a trial.

1881 FALL AND WINTER. 1881

WHITCOMB,

The Popular American Clothier,

LOCK HAVEN, PA.

Our New Stock is larger and more complete than ever before; the grade of goods better, and prices as low as usual. Our Clothing is the best sewed and cut; we use but very little clothing but what is made by American houses.

We move our stock the fastest and therefore have the cleanest goods, and latest styles; we have over 500 Overcoats, only 28 of which we kept from last year. Our stock comprises many new styles never before shown.

We have Clothing for the Rich,
We have Clothing for the Poor,
We have Clothing for the Large,
We have Clothing for the Small.

WE CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD!

Our Clothing is the best Sewed,
Our Clothing is the best Cut,
Our Clothing is the best Fit,
Our Hats are correct in Style, Right in Prices, Best Manufacture,
Our Boots and Shoes are most Serviceable in Quality,
Lowest in Price—sold the Cheapest.

A PERFECT AVALANCHE!

NEW AND NOBBY GARMENTS,
NOTHING TO EXCELL,
NOTHING TO EQUAL.

We are safe to say that there is not within 100 miles of here as complete and large a stock of Clothing, or store where goods are sold as close.

Youths', Boys and Children's Dep.

We make a speciality of Boys' Suits; does your boy look awkward? Perhaps it is not his fault, but his clothes do not give him a fair chance, and maybe they cost as much as ours, which fit and would make him genteel looking.

OVERCOATS OVERCOATS OVERCOATS OVERCOATS OVERCOATS OVERCOATS OVERCOATS OVERCOATS OVERCOATS OVERCOATS

All Sizes—from 2½ years to 500 pounds,

OVERCOATS—cut in Medium length.
OVERCOATS—cut Extra Long

We would call particular attention to our Overcoats called "VAN DYKE," which is much like an Ulster, without any belt arrangement.

TRUNKS & BAGS IN VARIETY.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS!

Line complete—Red, White, and all colors Underwear. Buck Gloves, &c. We will say more next time, or when you call and see me,

Special prices to the patrons of this paper.

H. R. WHITCOMB,

LOCK HAVEN, PA.

Call and See the New Goods.

BARGAINS JUST ARRIVED

AT THE

Penn's Valley Bargain Store.

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Boots, Shoes, Hats, and Caps,

Groceries,
Queensware,
Fish, Salt,
Confectionery,
—AND—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

HOLIDAY GOODS

in great variety.

I claim to have the Cheapest Store in Penn's Valley.

I am selling Clothing and Overcoats at lower prices than any one in the county.

Full Market Price paid for all Produce.

C. DINGES.

PATENTS

We continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, etc., for the United States, Canada, Cuba, England, France, Germany, etc. We have had thirty-five years' experience.

Patents obtained through us are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. This large and splendid illustrated weekly paper, $3.20 a year, shows the Progress of Science, is very interesting, and has an enormous circulation. Address MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors, Pub's. of SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 37 Park Row, New York. Hand book about Patents free.

C AND N-W RAILWAY

MICH. WISCONSIN ILL.

—THE—

Chicago & North-Western RAILWAY

Is the OLDEST, BEST CONSTRUCTED and BEST EQUIPPED and owns the

LEADING RAILWAY OF THE WEST AND NORTHWEST

It is the short and best route between Chicago and all points in

Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska, California, Oregon, Arizona, Utah, Colorado Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and for

Council Bluffs, Omaha, DENVER, LEADVILLE, SALT LAKE, SAN FRANCISCO

DEADWOOD, SIOUX CITY.

Cedar R

FOR THE LADIES.

Fashion's Latest Freaks.

A New York correspondent writes: Dainty little nail cases have become fashionable as presents, and are even seen among wedding gifts, when the instruments are mounted in gold and silver. One given last week was made to order in Paris, and included a button-hook and glove-buttoner. Like all the other pieces, the handles were of ivory, studded with small torquoise, and the Russian leather case was lined with torquise blue satin.

Nowadays, if you go to call on a young lady early in the morning, ten to one you find her lolling back in an easy-chair, with her rosy finger tips immersed in a finger bowl of scented water (the first step in the process), or else chamois polisher in hand, carefully and laboriously rubbing her nails with a fine pink powder that eventually makes them shine like diamonds.

The other day, having a desire to write up the process, I visited the establishment of a Mrs. P., and it was there I was impressed with the growth of the new fashion, being asked to make an appointment three days later, owing to the rush of customers. I noticed that only ladies were present, but when I commented on it, Mrs. P. showed me a small office, entered from the back of the house, where were seated some gentlemen, one a congressman, all looking rather shamefaced at being there.

"They have not the courage to be seen entering," said the manicure; "so I had to arrange a sort of back door. A great many gentlemen come here, notably ministers and actors, as in their respective professions they are given to using their hands freely, and like to have them as effective as possible.

"Then fashionable young men have taken up the idea, and many of them are regular customers, and pay as much a month to have their nails taken care of. My two most fashionable patrons are a Brooklyn preacher and a Washington politician and orator."

"And how about the ladies?"

"Oh, you can see for yourself," and the manicure took down a blank book in which were inscribed the autographs of her lady patrons. Among them were the names of several well-known actresses of stock companies and of an American prima donna. Amusing to relate, the list of matrons was longer than that of young ladies.

But to the point. When my turn came I sat in a row with five other ladies, in the easiest of armchairs and with damask napkins in our laps. Finger bowls of stained glass on plates of painted French china, filled with tepid water perfumed and containing an acid to soften the skin, were given us, and solemnly we sat and soaked our fingers for fifteen minutes.

At the end of that time an "operator" on a low stool seated herself before me, dried one hand, posed it on a pink satin cushion, and with a fine steel instrument quickly scraped away all the soft skin around the nail, then she filed it into a point at the top and clipped the sides with sharp scissors, then she rubbed a red salve over it, wiped it off and proceeded to polish with the diamond powder, using the palm of her hand until the nail fairly glittered, and finally warm water, castile soap and a soft brush left it clean, smooth and shining.

The process was repeated on every finger, and in half an hour for the sum of $1.50 was finished, and the result was ten pink and brilliant weapons of defense, so sharp and pointed as to suggest the advantages of peace. The fashion of wearing these long and pointed nails has become so exaggerated, that it necessitates long-fingered gloves and extreme care to prevent their breaking off.

Fashion Notes.

Basques are worn as much as ever.

The poke grows in fashionable favor.

The pouf in back draperies is not large.

Ridged plush is at a premium in millinery.

Skirt draperies are more elaborate than ever.

Deep, dark red is a fine color for plush trimmings.

Paniers are not bouffant, but cling close to the hips.

Furs will be much used this winter, whether the weather is very cold or not.

Two or more materials combined to form one costume is as fashionable as ever.

Long visites, dolman cloths and circles will all be worn for midwinter wraps.

Light-colored ulsters of heavy cloth, trimmed with undyed sealskin, are very fashionable.

One of the most effective stripes in new colors is of orange with hair lines of gold and edged with black.

Broad Byron collars, trimmed with Tunis lace laid on over the linen to look like embroidery, are worn.

All sorts of felt, plush and furry beaver hats and bonnets will be worn, but pokes are the first favorites.

Jackets are giving place to long dolmans, French pelisses, circle and Pompadour or Mother Hubbard cloaks.

Moire and surah are frequently combined in the same suit with one or more materials, and trimmings besides.

Pendant pockets of white satin and moire trimmed with Spanish lace make pretty additions to evening demi-toilets.

Ombre watered silks come in two or three contrasting colors, such as dull red, or seal brown, with blue and olive; pale pink or brown with red and gray.

Lilies of the valley and white roses are much worn by brides; lilacs are also mingled with orange blossoms in the floral garniture of a bridal costume.

Fine all wool goods are used in making up handsome promenade costumes. Some of the patterns give both the bayadere and perpendicular stripes.

Wide flounces of Spanish lace, arranged in four deep festoons near the bottom of the garment, are used as an exceedingly stylish trimming for black plush cloaks.

Beaver hats are gotten up in a showy style; the brims are remarkably wide, and some of the designs have the front rolled back considerably, which style is only becoming to a youthful face.

Tinsel plush holds a prominent position in millinery ornamentation and this style has combined with it rich chenille cordings, which give a gay and pleasing expression to the chapeau designed for ceremonious occasions.

Sash draperies arranged in huge bows with long wide ends appear on the backs of many French dresses, and the puffed flounces, doubled and forming a bag-like flounce round the skirt, which were introduced last spring, are still seen.

A Letter from Mrs. Garfield.

Mrs. Garfield has written this graceful and womanly note to Mr. Hall, a Chicagoan, who sent to President Garfield last spring a volume of photographs and autographs relating to the campaign:

DEAR SIR: Previous to my illness I remember that General Garfield and I experienced great pleasure in looking over the remarkable book which you prepared, containing photographs of many of the prominent characters connected with the presidential campaign of 1880. In my illness, which immediately followed, and in the horror of the misfortune which I have been called upon to sustain, a proper acknowledgment of your kindness was overlooked. I write now to acknowledge its receipt, and to express to you my cordial thanks for the great pleasure which the examination of your book gave both General Garfield and myself. I shall always retain your present as a souvenir of a pleasure which we enjoyed together. Very truly yours,

LUCRETIA GARFIELD.

The following suggestion is made by *Dr. Foote's Health Monthly:* Try a saturated solution of bicarbonate of soda (oaking soda) in diarrheal troubles; give freely.

ODDITIES OF INTERMENTS

Some Curious Happenings at Recently Reported Funerals.

A widower, blinded with tears, fell into his wife's grave at Decatur, Ill., and on being pulled out used such language that the clergyman had to reprove him.

A constable in Franklin county, Pa., served a writ on a man as, with other members of the family, the debtor was standing by his father's open grave.

At Templeton, Mass., the Rev. Gerard Bushnel died on Sunday, February 27, aged seventy-five. His wife, two years his senior, had died on the preceding day. They were buried in the same grave on the following Tuesday.

In Paris the percentage of civil interments varies from 9.6 per cent. at Passy to 37.4 at Menilmontant. As the funerals become humbler the rate increases; rich people are buried from the church, but of the funerals of the ninth—the lowest class—more than one-half are conducted without religious ceremonies.

New attractions are rent to one's funeral by a Baltimore undertaker who by the use of chemical agents makes the cheeks of the corpse to bloom like the rose.

The late Mr. John W. Dwinelle, of San Francisco, after prescribing all the arrangements for his funeral, wrote as follows: "It is desire that there shall be no adjournment of court. I desire that the hour of the funeral shall be fixed at 10 o'clock P. M., so that the members of the bar who wish may attend it without interfering with the business of the courts. There is no good reason why the business of twelve courts of record should be interrupted for a day because a lawyer, even the most distinguished, happens to die."

At the funeral of a resident of East Prussia recently, his wife caused the coffin to be filled with pipes, tobacco, cabbage, bread, salt and other articles of food and luxury.

Mr. "Barefoot" Walker, of Columbus, Ga., so called because he had not worn shoes for forty years, had been laid in his coffin and was about to be lowered into the grave when, as the mourners were bending over him to obtain a last view, the corpse arose and asked, "What they meant by such treatment."

Lord Truro is a believer in simplicity of funerals. His wife was buried in a plain and light wooden box, constructed so as not to arrest the progress of natural decay, in a grave dug by himself in the lawn fronting his residence, the spot having been selected by Lady Truro herself.

Bishop Corrigan, of New Jersey, will not allow services to be performed at funerals where there are more than twelve carriages present. Cardinal Manning, in England, discourages lavish expenditure on such occasions, and is opposed to Sunday funerals. The Archbishop of Canterbury has also come out in favor of simplification of funerals.

Mr. Wilmarth, of New York city, when the Newfoundland dog that had saved his life died of old age, had it buried encased in a costly coffin, bearing a silver plate, in his family lot in Greenwood. So great a scandal was raised that the trustees forbade the interment of dumb animals there thereafter.

At the funeral of Robert J. Smith, of Pittsburg, Pa., his divorced wife pleaded, with bitter tears, to be permitted to look upon the face of the corpse, but was repulsed by the family and clergyman.

Sheriff J. R. S. Wilhelm, of Scott county, Va., was, during the war, twice shot through the body. Each time he was given up for dead, and his friend, Major Wood, had his coffin made and placed in their tent. Whenever the sheriff is buried it will be in his third coffin.

The relatives of John Hammill, of Sparta, N. J., not thinking that he had been buried up to his merits, disinterred the body, placed it in a new casket and reburied it, leaving the rejected coffin beside the grave.—*New York World.*

Novel Mode of Catching Electric Eels.

In traversing the Llanas of the province of Caracas, in order to embark at San Fernando de Apure, on his voyage up the Orinoco, South America, M. Bonpland stopped at Calabozo, his object being to investigate the history of the Gymnotus, great numbers of which are found in the neighborhood. After remaining three days there, some Indians conducted him to the Cano de Bera, a muddy and stagnant basin, but surrounded by rich vegetation, in which some grand Indian figs and some magnificent flowering odoriferous mimosas were pre-eminant. He and his friends were much surprised when informed that it would be necessary to take thirty half-wild horses from the neighboring savannahs in order to fish for the Gymnotus. The idea of this fishing, called, in the language of the country, embarbascar con caballos (intoxicating by means of horses), is very odd. The word barbasco indicates the roots of the Lacquinia, or any other poisonous plant, by contact of which a body of water acquires the property of killing, or, at least, of intoxicating or stupefying the fishes. These come to the surface when they have been poisoned in this manner. The horses chasing them here and there in a marsh has, it seems, the same effect upon the alarmed fishes. While their hosts were explaining to M. Boupland and party this strange mode of fishing the troop of horses and mules had arrived, and the Indians had made a sort of battue, pressing the horses on all sides, and forcing them into the marsh. The Indians, armed with long canes and barpoons, placed themselves round the basin; some of them, mounting the trees, whose branches hung over the water, and by their cries, and still more by their canes, preventing the horses from landing again. The eels, stunned by the noise, defended themselves by repeated discharges of their batteries. For a long time it seemed as if they would be victorious over the horses. Some of the mules especially, being almost stifled by the frequency and force of the shock, disappeared under the water, and some of the horses, in spite of the watchfulness of the Indians, regained the bank, where, overcome by the shocks they had undergone, they stretched themselves at their whole length. The picture presented, M. Bonpland says, was now indescribable. Groups of Indians surrounded the basin; the horses, with bristling manes, terror and grief in their eyes, trying to escape from the storm which had surprised them; the eels, yellow and livid, looking like great aquatic serpents swimming on the surface of the water, and chasing their enemies, were objects at once appalling and picturesque. In less than five minutes two horses were drowned. An eel, more than five feet long, glided under one horse, discharged its apparatus through its whole extent, attacking at once the heart, the viscera, and the plexus of the nerves of the animal, probably benumbing and finally drowning it. When the struggle had endured a quarter of an hour, the horses and mules appeared less frightened, the manes became more erect, the eyes expressed less terror, the eels shunned in place of attacking them, at the same time approaching the bank, when they were easily taken by means of the long cord, and were drawn ashore without being able to communicate any shock. Having landed the eels, they were transported to little pools dug in the soil and filled with fresh water; but such is the terror they inspire that none of the people of the country would release them from the harpoon, a task which the travelers had to perform themselves, and receive the first shock, which was not slight, the most energetic surpassing in force that communicated by a Leyden jar completely charged. The gymnotus surpasses in size and strength all the other electric fishes.

Guiteau's Trial.

The second day of Guiteau's trial was occupied in obtaining jurors. Seventy-five men were examined as to their qualifications and only four of them were acceptable to counsel on both sides and added to the five jurymen obtained on the first day. The jurors obtained on the second day were Michael Sheehan, Samuel F. Hobbs, a plasterer, G. W. Gates, a machinist, and Ralph Wormley, a colored plasterer. When the prisoner left the courthouse to return to the jail he was conducted through the crowd, which stood close by upon either side, and hooted and jeered him as he passed. He was probably made to feel for the first time something of the abhorrence and detestation in which he is held by the public. He grew pallid and cringed like a hunted animal as he hurried along toward the waiting prison van, reaching which he jumped nimbly within the sheltering inclosure and was shut out from the crowd. A parting jeer was sent after him as he drove away. E. B. Smith, of New York, ex-assistant attorney-general, was appointed assistant counsel for the government in the prosecution of Guiteau.

On the third day the jury was completed by the selection of the remaining three jurymen necessary to make up the twelve. The names, occupations and characteristic features of this historical jury are given by a correspondent as follows: John P. Hanlin, a tall, silver-haired, thoughtful-faced American, a restaurant-keeper; Frederick W. Brandenburg, a little, excitable, black-haired German, a cigar manufacturer; Henry J. Bright, a broad-shouldered, bright-faced, comfortable-looking American, a retired merchant; and Charles J. Stewart, merchant; Thomas H. Langley, grocer; Samuel F. Hobbs, plasterer; George W. Gates, machinist; Ralph Wormley, laborer; W. H. Brenner, grocer; Thomas Reinlein, machinist, and Joseph Prather, commission merchant, all of whom, with the exception of Wormley, are men of a similar stripe. Wormley is a character. He is a man of natural ability, very quick-witted and well-balanced. He was, years ago, active in politics, and acquired self-confidence and the courage of his convictions. He is square-headed, his hair is slightly silvered, and he wears a perpetual smile. All the jurors are intelligent, educated, thinking men. They are all Christians. There are no office-holders or office-seekers among them. Most of them are men of family, and all of them are respectable residents of the District. Taken as a whole it is one of the best juries ever impaneled here. The jury is satisfactory, alike to the prosecution and defense, and from it an impartial verdict may be expected. In choosing the jury the defense challenged in all twelve men and the prosecution five. During the morning Guiteau dashed off one of his characteristic "statements," and insisted that it should be copied and given to the press. He became furious when he caught his brother endeavoring to suppress the document, and scolded him harshly. Mr. Scoville took no special notice of his client's action, but before the adjournment of the court for the day he took occasion to make a personal explanation, in which he repudiated the statement and similar performances of his client, and announced that henceforth he should communicate with the press only through the regular proceedings of the court. He had no sooner taken his seat than Guiteau rose, and, shaking off the bailiffs, addressed the judge to say he was himself in principal charge of his own case, and as such had sent out his statements. He declared in the course of his remarks, which the court permitted him to make, that he had no assistant but Mr. Scoville, thereby rejecting Mr. Robinson; but expected to get all from several lawyers of standing enough his appeal. "I want the court and everybody to understand," he exclaimed, "that I am in charge of this case myself." "Very well, I understand," replied Judge Cox, dryly. This is Guiteau's appeal dated in court:

TO THE LEGAL PROFESSION OF AMERICA: I am on trial for my life. I formerly practiced law in New York and Chicago, and I propose to take an active part in my defense. I propose to confer about my inspiration and views in the case than any one. My brother-in law, George Scoville, Esq., is my only counsel, and I hereby appeal to the legal profession of America for aid. I expect to need money shortly so I can pay them. I shall get it partly from the settlement of an old matter in New York and partly from the sale of my book, and partly from public contribution to my defense. My defense was published in the New York *Herald* on October 8, and in my speech published November 15 (yesterday). Any well-known lawyer of criminal capacity desiring to assist in my defense will please telegraph, without delay, to George Scoville, Washington, D. C. If for any reason an application be refused, the name will be withheld from the public.

"CHARLES GUITEAU."

Immediately after the court opened on the fourth day Counsel Scoville arose to make a personal explanation in which he said that there had been no disagreement between himself and Mr. Robinson, the associate counsel, as would appear from certain publications, and in conclusion said that Mr. Robinson would remain all the aid possible and expressed that they would work in harmony. At this point Guiteau rose to his feet and objected to Mr. Robinson taking part in his defense. He said he would conduct his case, would have nothing to do with Robinson with anything, as he had no brains. He wished the court to understand him on this point, and if counsel were forced upon him he would make a noise about it to the country. He represented the deity by the term, and wished the court to understand it. Continuing, he said two or three blunderbuss lawyers would lose the case for him, and he did not propose to submit to anything of the kind. The court informed him that if he did not proceed with quiet he would be removed from the room. District Attorney Corkhill then made the opening speech for the prosecution. He reviewed the circumstances of the shooting and of the President's death, detailed the conduct of Guiteau, and showed by his letters that he had way back in 1880 begun to lay plans for getting an office from President Garfield, and how in his disappointment he plotted the President's death. Mr. Corkhill declared that Guiteau's claim of acting in vindication of some great principle, and taking advantage of the dissension in the Republican party to cloak his real motive, was only a shrewd pretense. The address was eloquent, and at times drew tears from the auditors. After Mr. Corkhill had sat down Mr. Robinson said that the defense would reserve their opening. Secretary Blaine was then called to the stand by the counsel for the government, and testified that he had known James A. Garfield from 1863 to the time of his death. He said, on reaching the depot, on the morning of the assassination, the President turned to say good-bye, but he insisted upon accompanying him to the car. He heard a pistol shot, followed almost immediately by another, and thinking there was some trouble, touched the President for the purpose of hurrying him onward. At this moment the President threw up his arms, exclaiming, "My God! what is this?" The secretary, continuing, detailed the circumstances of the removal of the President to the White House and other matters pertaining to the shooting, all of which have been published heretofore. In response to Colonel Corkhill, the secretary testified that Guiteau visited the department many times seeking the appointment of the consul-generalship at Paris. He informed Guiteau that there were no prospects of his receiving the appointment, and requested him to discontinue his visits. Secretary Blaine was cross-examined, and testified as to the locality of the shooting, pointing out on a diagram of the Baltimore and Potomac depot the spot on which the shooting occurred. He said he had received numerous letters from the prisoner persistently urging to be assigned to speak in the Maine campaign; the letters were doubtless destroyed with other campaign debris. Regarding Guiteau's visits to the state department the secretary said he was one of perhaps forty applicants on the days he came, and that he suffered the disappointment of the rest in his endeavors to obtain an appointment. He at no time noticed anything which would indicate any derangement of Guiteau's mind. Mr. Scoville in questioning Mr. Blaine referred to the difficulty which arose in the Republican party in New York after the appointment of Collector Robertson and requested the secretary to explain the situation as it existed. Secretary Blaine answered a number of questions on the subject of the resignations of Senators Conkling and Platt and the controversy in the New York legislature, and upon being further questioned suggested that he would make a political speech for the defense if it was desired. Mr. Scoville explained his reason for putting the questions, saying that he desired to show the feeling of bitterness in political circles with a view to proving the bearing it had upon the prisoner's mind. At this point the prisoner expostulated with Mr. Scoville, stating that he desired him to comply with his (Guiteau's) wishes in the case, and if he did not do so there would be a big row. He was removed by the bailiffs with difficulty. He desired to continue the conversation. Mr. Scoville paid no attention to his client. In reply to further questions the secretary stated that after the assassination of the President he paid little or no attention to the conflict in the New York legislature, and, in fact, thought nothing of politics. He said he invented the term "Stalwart" himself in 1875. Secretary Blaine, after further questioning, left the stand at 4:30 P. M., and was followed by Mr. Simon Camacho, the Venezuelian minister; Mrs. Sarah B. White, who was in charge of the ladies' waiting-room at the depot when President Garfield was shot; Robert A. Parke, ticket agent at the depot; Judson W. Wheeler, a young man who was in the ladies' waiting-room at the time of the shooting; George W. Adams, publisher of the Washington *Star*, who witnessed the murder, and Jacob F. Smith, janitor of the depot. All these witnesses testified as to the shooting and gave such facts as were made public at the time of the assassination.

At the opening of the court on the fifth day, and before the prisoner was brought in, Mr. Scoville addressed the judge, asking him to enforce quiet on the part of Guiteau. He was continuing with a request that an order be issued prohibiting any official at the jail or elsewhere from giving to the press anything which Guiteau might write, when the prisoner entered and caught the purport of the remarks. Guiteau, with flashing eyes, and with extreme anger displayed in every feature, arose and denounced his counsel as a double-dealer. Mr. Scoville tried to quiet the prisoner, but his anger seemed to increase. When Judge Cox commanded the prisoner to be silent, and proceeded to say something, Guiteau continued his angry declamation, interrupting the judge, and asserting that he did not care for the rulings, and that if he was excluded from the court during the trial, he would have a new trial by the court in banc. When he was seized by the officers he shook them off, snarled at them in a flurry of passion, called them scoundrels, and bade them mind their own business. He made remarks at times during the remainder of the session, but with the exception narrated he seemed peaceably and indeed humorously inclined. He passed much of his time reading the papers and writing. Occasionally he looked up at witnesses and smiled good-humoredly as the circumstances surrounding the assassination were alluded to, occasionally interjecting explanatory remarks of his own into the testimony given by witnesses. "I might observe that to-day I have had the first square meal since July 2," he said, as a witness expressed the opinion that he was fleshier on the shooting than now. He enjoyed his own sallies and laughed heartily at them. The witnesses who testified on the fifth day were Joseph K. Sharp, assistant train master of the Baltimore and Potomac railroad; Miss Ella M. Ridgley, who was present at the depot on the morning of the murder; Joshua Davis, gateman at the depot; William S. Crawford, who drove some of President Garfield's baggage to the depot; John R. Scott, a special officer at the depot; E. L. Du Barry, a civil engineer; Policeman Patrick Kearny, who arrested Guiteau; T. H. Alexander, present at the depot; John Taylor, a colored backman; A. Brown, chief clerk at the state department; Adolphus Eckloff, a police lieutenant; J. Stanley Brown, President Garfield's private secretary, who testified to Guiteau's frequent calls at the White House, and James L. Denny, in charge of the news stand at the depot. None of the evidence of these witnesses contained anything that has not already been made public.

On the sixth day the first witness examined was George C. Maynard, an electrician, who testified to having loaned Guiteau $25—$15 at one time and $10 at another. The prosecution desired to prove by this witness that Guiteau borrowed the $15 with which he bought the revolver to shoot the President. Guiteau interrupted the witness several times in an excited manner. Joseph N. Burkart, clerk to Mr. Maynard, also testified to the loan. Mrs. Scoville testified to selling Guiteau's walk and the way he held his head a little peculiar. John O'Meara testified to selling the pistol to Guiteau. He couldn't identify it, as there were thousands just like it. The pistol was then drawn from the revolver, at the suggestion of counsel and much to the relief of the audience. Pending the examination of the pistol, Guiteau desired to announce to the court that he had written John Y. Brown, of New York, and Leonard Swett and A. S. Trude, of Chicago, to assist him. There was plenty of brains on the other side, and he desired as much on his in the interest of justice. "Gentlemen," he continued, "I desire to call to the attention of the court. There are a number of disreputable characters about the court, and some threats of violence have been made during the week past. I have no fears for my personal safety. The chief of police has offered to furnish me a body-guard, and I wish to notify all evil-disposed persons that if they attempt to harm me my body-guard will shoot them down, that's all there is about it." Then nodding to the reporters' tables he added: "Reporters, put that down!" Colonel A. L. Rockwell was the next witness, and proceeded to detail what he observed at the time of the shooting. Mr. Scoville interrupted to inquire whether it was worth while to go into the details, adding, "We do not deny the killing?" Guiteau here broke in with: "We do deny the killing, your honor. We admit the shooting." General D. P. Rosser, of Texas, testified that he was the last person to whom Mr. Garfield spoke—his last words being "Oh, Swaim!" Dr. D. W. Bliss was the next witness. He pointed out on a portion of a human skeleton the course which the ball had taken, and the manner in which death had been produced. The wound made by the ball was the immediate cause of death. On cross-examination Mr. Robinson required that Dr. Bliss should describe the symptoms of the President's dying condition as compared with the case from the time when the doctor saw General Garfield at the depot on July 2 until his death at Elberon, describing the symptoms of each day separately. This made a reference to the medical diary of the physicians necessary, and Dr. Bliss began to read from the records. Dr. Reyburn, who wrote them, was called to the witness box to act as an interpreter of his handwriting. This had been going on for some time and it was apparent that it would require one or two daily sessions of the court to reach a conclusion. Mr. Scoville for the prosecution, therefore, protested and offered to place the record in the hands of the defense, from which they could frame such questions as they might desire, which offer was accepted. Dr. Bliss read from the medical columns of the late President, showing the track of the bullet through it, was handed to Dr. Bliss and identified by him. Afterward this piece was picked up by Mr. Scoville, and while he held it Guiteau leaned over it and for several minutes examined it. There was no expression except one of curiosity in his countenance as he gazed upon the relic of the man he had murdered.

Proceedings were opened in court on the seventh day and second week of the trial by Mr. Robinson, Guiteau's junior counsel, who requested the judge to discharge him from further participation in the case, saying he had been treated discourteously by the senior counsel, Mr. Scoville. He was here interrupted by Guiteau, who broke in with "Your honor, I want Robinson to stay in." Continuing, Mr. Robinson requested the court to grant his discharge from the case, and positively stated that he could not with proper self-respect remain in association with Mr. Scoville. Guiteau here interrupted with: "That's an able speech, and I agree with the most part of it. If he had only made it last Monday, there never would have been any difference between us." Mr. Scoville here tried to quiet Guiteau when he retorted upon him: "Keep quiet yourself. I'm talking now, I sympathize with him in this matter." Mr. Scoville made a brief statement, deploring the disagreement, after which Judge Cox relieved Mr. Robinson from further connection with the defense. Mr. Scoville began to address the court saying: "We do not expect to be compelled to conduct the case entirely without assistance." Here Guiteau exclaimed: "I understand Judge Magruder was in Boston to assist in this trial; also Mr. John D. Townsend; I should like to have them appear here as well as Messrs Swett and Trude, of Chicago." Then adding, after a short pause: "One word on the subject of malpractice; my idea is simply this, that by the physicians' own statement on the 25th of July the President was not fatally shot. We don't want to press the subject; only desire to have it go on the record, so that the court in banc may have the benefit." After a brief pause Guiteau added. "That's all there is to the malpractice business, short and to the point. I want it understood I appear as my own counsel here. I am the agent of the Deity and expect Him to take care of me, and I think He has managed it pretty well so far." The district attorney then called Doctors Woodward and Lamb, who testified to the character of the wound, that it was a mortal one. They also identified the ball which was exhibited to the jury as the one they had taken from the body of President Garfield. The prosecution then rested their case, and Guiteau was allowed permission to be heard in the opening of his defense. Guiteau, retaining his seat, began: "Your honor, I was not aware that I was expected to speak this morning." Mr. Scoville here leaned over and whispered to him, when Guiteau retorted sharply and with impatience: "I won't stand up, but I'm not tired, however, but I have only a moment to speak, and will keep my seat. I do not care to say more than was published last Monday in my address to the public. I presume the jury all saw it. I have no set speech to make. I appear as my own counsel, and my idea is to make corrections as we go along, just as I have done the past three or four days. I don't mean any discourtesy to any one; I only want to get at the facts. If any one says I owe them $20 and I don't, I will deny it on the spot. My idea is to take things when they are hot; not let them get cold and suffer from misrepresentation. Of course I shall go on the stand at the proper time and be examined and cross-examined. My idea, however, is to meet a misstatement when it is hot instead of waiting to let the matter get digested and misunderstood. I think the true way is to interject my statements as the case proceeds. I have no set speech to make, but am much obliged to your honor and to my counsel for the courtesy of this invitation." Mr. Scoville then addressed the jury at considerable length for the defense, but without finishing he requested that the court would permit him to close on the following day, and his request was granted.

The Cymbalom.

Supper being over we went out upon the terrace, on which by this time the moon was shedding her silver light, glistening on the vine leaves, and casting sharp, black shadows on the white-washed walls. Most of the guests dispersed themselves to continue their dessert in the vineyard, but I remained beside the gypsies, attracted by the curious shape of one of the instruments on which they played. One of the men was seated before an empty barrel, in lieu, I supposed, of a table, and on it he had placed a flat wooden instrument, something like a shallow box, almost a yard in width, but rather less in length. I supposed it to be a stringed instrument, until, coming nearer, I discovered that what I had taken for strings were long flat strips of glass, arranged in different lengths. In each hand he held little sticks, made something like the hammers in the interior of a piano, and with these he struck the glass keys. Yet to say he struck the keys gives an imperfect impression, for the hammers only trembled and quivered and danced in his fingers like the drops of a fountain falling into the basin below. One note was never long drawn out vibrated in never-ending repetition, particularly when the air played was slow and melancholy. This instrument is the cymbalom; and in every Hungarian melody there are notes which are only producible in perfection on just this instrument, although first-rate performers can execute a feeble imitation of its trembling tones upon the piano.—*The Argosy.*

M. d'Arsonville, in the *Revue Scientific*, is very sanguine about the future of electricity. He says that it will supersede all the motive powers used by man and surpass them in every way, and he promises to prove in an early article that, whatever natural force may be employed, it is electricity alone which can store and transport it to any distance in a practical and economical manner.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Eastern and Middle States.

COLONEL J. HOWARD WELLES, a well-connected New Yorker, has been caught in an elaborate scheme to blackmail Jay Gould, the well-known stock operator, by sending him letters threatening death in case the sender was not given "points" regarding the probable rise and fall in stocks. It was learned that all the letters were mailed for station E, and on Sunday fifty detectives and fifty letter carriers watched all the lamppost boxes in that district. Presently a letter was posted which a letter carrier found to be directed to Mr. Gould, and at a signal a detective arrested Welles, who had dropped it in the box.

MRS. EDWIN BOOTH, wife of the tragedian, died the other day in New York.

THE Massachusetts Paper company, of Springfield, Mass., has failed, with liabilities of $300,000.

OFFICIAL returns from every county in Pennsylvania give Bailly, Republican, for State treasurer, 7,002 plurality over Noble, Democrat.

A SKIFF ferryboat containing nineteen persons, while crossing the river from Troy, N. Y., to Port Schuyler, was swamped by the swell of passing propellers, and five men were drowned.

A BOSTON dispatch says that the commission to investigate the conduct of the Ninth Massachusetts regiment, during its recent visit to Yorktown, has reported to Governor Long that members of the regiment were guilty of gross misconduct in Richmond, some of it of a very grave character. It is recommended that the colonel of the regiment be required to make a searching investigation, so as to discover and discharge the offenders. Governor Long at once directed the issuance of a special order requiring the colonel of the regiment to ascertain within thirty days what officers or men had been guilty of improper conduct. Failing to present such names as required, the dispatch says, the entire regiment will be held strictly responsible for the reported misconduct and will be liable to such action as the governor may direct.

THE will of the late Charles H. Northam, of Hartford, Conn., bequeaths over $250,000 for charitable and religious purposes.

AT the International Labor Congress, held in Pittsburg; ninety delegates, representing 220,000 workmen, were present.

THE bark Low Wood arrived in New York a few days ago having on board the captain and crew of the barkentine Bend Or, which was wrecked in mid-ocean. In rescuing the men a mate and four sailors of the Low Wood were drowned.

TWO pugilists, Holden and White, have been having a fight for the "lightweight championship" in the vicinity of Erie, Pa. A large crowd of roughs and "sporting men" were present, but the brutal exhibition was stopped by the police after four rounds had been fought.

FORTY-THREE fishermen and seven vessels, belonging to the Gloucester (Mass.) district, were lost during the fishing season of 1881.

A NEW comet, the seventh of 1881, has been discovered by Professor Swift, of Rochester.

THE official count in Pennsylvania gives the following vote for State treasurer: Bailly, Republican, 265,293; Noble, Democrat, 258,387; Wolfe, Independent Republican, 49,969; Jackson, Greenback, 14,946; Wilson, prohibition, 4,512.

THE value of personal estate in Massachusetts is $498,274,149; total value of real estate, $1,149,965,827; total valuation, $1,648,239,976. Total number of dwelling houses in the State, 280,563. Total number of acres of land assessed, 4,487,769.

THE Pacific National bank of Boston, Mass., was compelled to suspend payments in consequence of the failure of Theodore C. Weeks, a stock broker, who had been allowed to overdraw his account. At a meeting of the creditors of the bank it was found that the Pacific National had out about $500,000 of overdue paper, all of which amount was held by a single concern. Most of this paper consisted of Week's notes and when interrogated the Pacific bank people admitted that they had no money with which to meet them.

JOHN REILLY, aged 100 years, died the other day in New York from the effect of burns received by his clothing catching fire from a pipe which he was smoking.

THE Vermont supreme court has sentenced Emeline L. Meeker, the convicted child murderer of Waterbury, Vt., to be confined in the State prison till the last Friday of March, 1883—the last three months solitary—and then to be hanged. This is the first time a woman has been sentenced to be hanged in Vermont.

South and West.

LAST July Charles and Milton Coleman, brothers and deputy sheriffs of Dunn county, Wis., attempted to arrest Edward and Lon Maxwell, alias Williams, for horse-stealing. The Maxwell brothers resisted and shot both the Colemans dead. Then the outlaws fled to one of the most impenetrable forests of Northwestern Wisconsin. Large bodies of citizens, a company of militia, Indian scouts and bloodhounds hunted for weeks for the desperadoes, but without success, and it was finally believed they had escaped to another State. Recently the brothers were discovered in Nebraska, and Edward Maxwell was captured and taken back to Durand, Wis. On the morning of the day when his examination in court was to occur he was taken away from the officers of the law by the citizens, hundreds of whom had come into town from the surrounding country, and hanged in the court-house yard.

DICK LITTLE, one of the prominent members of the notorious James gang of train robbers, has been captured in Kansas.

A. B. THORNTON, editor of the Boonville (Mo.) *News*, was shot and instantly killed by Thomas A. McDerman, city marshal of that place. The paper had contained an article severely reflecting on McDerman's official acts; and the two men, meeting in the street, came to blows and then drew pistols, with the result stated.

CHRIS DAVIS, a colored man in jail at Athens, Ohio, for assaulting an elderly woman, was taken from prison by a crowd and hanged.

A FREDERICK (Md.) dispatch says that the great litigant, Dr. Harrison Wagner, who, it will be remembered, brought some 2,000 suits against many different persons for imaginary wrongs, has at last come to grief. In a test case before the circuit court a decision was rendered against Wagner, the court decreeing that he pay all costs and strongly denouncing the methods by which he had obtained his judgments.

SMALLPOX is prevailing to a somewhat alarming extent over a territory reaching from Dubuque, Iowa, to Bismarck, Dakota. There are at least 100 cases in Stearns county, Minnesota.

From Washington.

CROP reports to the agricultural department from the ten principal cotton growing States give an indicated yield per acre considerably less than last year. The average yield per acre of wheat in 1881, as shown by the returns, is ten and one-half bushels, against thirteen and one-tenth in 1880, indicating a decrease of about twenty per cent. from last year, when the yield was nearly 500,000,000 bushels. Returns show an average yield of twenty and one-half bushels per acre of corn, indicating a falling off of about twenty-five per cent. from the crop of 1880, caused chiefly by the drought and by excessive rain since the crop was harvested. The quality of the corn is somewhat below the average.

DR. J. L. CABELL, president of the National board of health, in his annual report, says that yellow fever appeared in only one locality (Key West) in the United States during last summer.

FIFTH AUDITOR ALEXANDER, of the treasury department, reports that the consular service is not only self-sustaining, but contributes in a measure to the support of the diplomatic service, the excess of receipts over expenses last year being $25,243.65.

UPON the adjournment of the court on the sixth day of Guiteau's trial the jail van started as usual for the jail, having one policeman, Officer Edelin, as a guard, who sat on the seat with the driver. Before reaching the capitol the guard noticed a young man on horseback riding leisurely behind the van. Near the corner of East Capitol and First streets the horseman rode directly up to the rear of the van and peered through the small grating. Guiteau was alone in the van, sitting on the right-hand side. After evidently satisfying himself of the exact location of the prisoner the horseman wheeled suddenly to the left of the van and fired directly through it. He then spurred his horse and rode rapidly away. Officer Edelin fired one shot at the fast-disappearing horseman, and the driver of the van whipped his horses into a gallop and kept in sight of him for several blocks. The would-be avenger was, however, mounted upon a blooded horse and readily escaped out into the country. The van was then driven on to the jail, and Guiteau was taken out in a state of great excitement. He exclaimed: "I have been shot. Notify Major Brock at once. Tell him to arrest the scoundrel and have him dealt with as he deserves." On examination it was found that the ball had just grazed Guiteau's left wrist, inflicting a mere scratch. The ball struck the opposite side of the van and fell upon the floor, where it was found on reaching the jail. The man who was supposed to have fired the shot—one Bill Jones, a dissipated farmer living on the outskirts of Washington—was arrested in the evening in an intoxicated condition and locked up. He denied having shot at Guiteau, and Officer Edelin said positively that he was not the man. This was the third attempt on Guiteau's life since his arrest.

EDGAR M. MARBLE, commissioner of patents, has resigned.

THE Washington grand jury brought in seven indictments against Captain Howgate for forgery and embezzlement of government funds.

WILLIAM JONES, charged with an attempt to kill Guiteau, was arranged in the Washington police court and committed to await the action of the grand jury.

Foreign News.

ADVICES from Mecca, Arabia, say that 500 persons are dying daily there from cholera.

BY an explosion—supposed to be that of hidden dynamite—on board the steamer Severn, from Bristol for Glasgow, nine persons were killed, several wounded, and a portion of the vessel's deck was blown away. The Severn was towed into Kingston harbor.

ADVICES from Panama state that the town of Manzanillo, containing about 200 dwellings, has been completely destroyed by a storm. Four vessels were wrecked, and every launch and lighter in the bay was driven ashore. The loss is estimated at $500,000, independent of the value of the shipping destroyed.

PRINCE BISMARCK read Emperor William's speech at the opening of the German reichstag.

AT the Hatton Garden (London) postoffice registered letters containing diamonds and jewelry to the value of $200,000 have been stolen.

THE custom house at Valparaiso, Chili, has been destroyed by fire, the loss being $1,000,000.

AN earthquake shake has been felt in Switzerland and neighboring countries.

FOUR Arabs, implicated in the recent massacre of the twelve employes at the Ouled-Zergha (Tunis) railway station, have been executed by the French.

A NUMBER of arrests under the coercion act were made the other day in Limerick, Ireland.

PRINCE LEOPOLD, seventh child of Queen Victoria, is engaged to be married to Princess Helena, of Wald